



EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 8.

MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1893.

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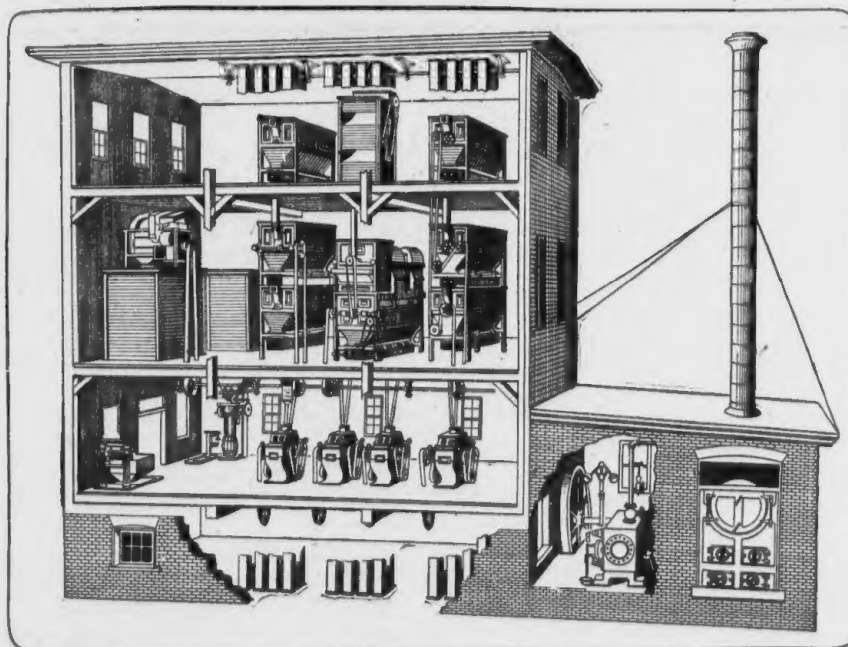
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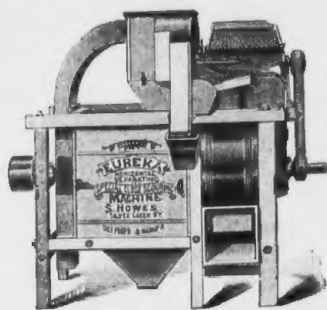
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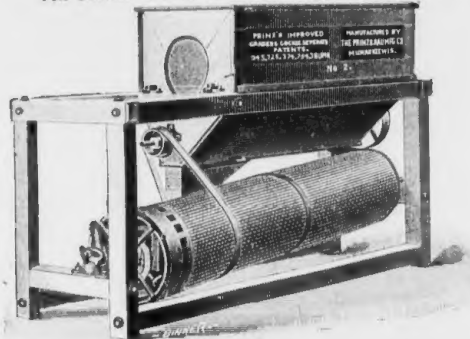
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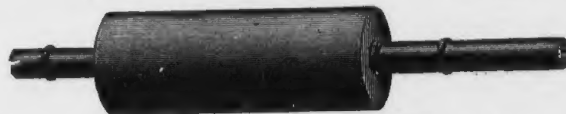
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EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 8.

MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1893.

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RANDOM THOUGHTS. BY WANDERER.

THOSE mill-builders and furnishers who will survive the financial depression which is bearing down heavily upon them at this time, as well as on the majority of manufacturers and business men of the country, will be taught a great lesson. For many years the builders of flour mills have been their own great enemies. As long as roller milling was in its infancy, they were content to let each other quietly alone. The roller system however brought into existence a very large number of mill-builders, both large and small, in addition to those already established in the business. They were all kept quite busy building new mills, and more particularly in remodeling mills from the burr system to the new roller system. Machinery was sold at good prices in those days. A great deal of it was sold at list prices and seldom at a greater discount than ten per cent. This was not paid for strictly in cash either; considerable time was allowed on deferred payments. We must bear in mind, however, that in those days the milling business was much more profitable than it is in these days; besides, there were fewer mills and milling competition therefore not nearly as great. Another thing, the well-to-do mill-owners were the first to remodel their mills to the new system. It did not take but a few years until the wealthier and more progressive millers were supplied with the new improvements. Those millers who were hanging off and struggling to get along without throwing away expensive machinery for the purpose of adopting something new, were finally forced to either succumb to the new or close up the mill for good. As it was scarcity of money that held back many of them, they found it harder than ever to make up their minds to yield; and they had to depend largely on the good will of the mill-builder to allow the mill to pay for itself. By paying down a limited amount of cash and giving their notes for the balance, it was not a difficult matter in those days for them to meet their obligations and then soon to remove their indebted-

ness. After all of the larger mills had changed over to the new system, those of the smaller ones that had not already adopted it, were given particular attention by the builders. By this time it was felt that in order to get their share of the trade, they would have to look it up more vigorously, and as a result the traveling force was increased. Then began the cutting of prices. Those who felt themselves lagging behind in the least were the first to make a cut. Inducements of all kinds were made the small millers—systems were shortened and simplified. Many mill outfits were sold, that were a long ways from being complete, by salesmen who were anxious to sell. Millers also took advantage of the competition among the various salesmen and agents in bringing down prices to the very lowest notch. Mill-builders found that the best talent that could be found would have to be employed to look up trade for them, and by increasing their traveling force they would secure more contracts. While they were making every effort to economize in the manufacture of machinery, prices were gradually being cut lower. They were obliged to look up new fields, thus increasing their expenses right along. Hundreds of mills were contracted for, when the parties did not have any money to speak of, with the exception of a bonus of a few thousand dollars that was offered them by the enterprising citizens of the town in which they lived. They were on to the "tricks of the trade" sufficient to know how to buy a mill cheap. They would call together a drove of representatives of mill-builders and get the prices to the lowest notch possible and then beg for all the time possible in which to pay it. If one of the representatives should refuse, perhaps there was another that would not.

Such was the state of affairs "on the road," when the builders called in their men to take a vacation until matters brighten up. Now let us take a look at the state of affairs at headquarters. Here, profits, such as there were, were invested in improving and enlarging the working facilities of the plant.

Elaborate changes were made from year to year. They were obliged to resort to a regular banking business in order to secure their share of trade. Increased facilities meant more men with whom to operate. Gradually their wages increased from year to year owing to the length of time that they had rendered their services. This was likewise the case with office men as well as their traveling force. It is therefore not to be wondered at if the concern required borrowed money to keep them up, which was largely due to their having so much money involved in machinery for which they have not yet received their pay. The financial crash found them heavily stocked with material of all kinds, preparatory for a big season's work. Owing to their customer's inability to pay off their notes as they became due, and being deprived of making further loans from the banks, it is not to be wondered at that mill-builders are suffering and are having a very heavy load to carry. It is to be hoped, of course, that they will all survive the sudden change which has been brought upon them. When trade opens up again there will be greater precaution taken, no doubt, and less rope given to the energetic and ambitious traveling force.

WHAT IS A CONTRACT.

A CONTRACT is a deliberate engagement between competent parties upon a legal consideration, to do, or not to do, some act. In its widest sense it includes records and specialties, but the term is usually employed to designate only simple or parol contracts. By parol contracts is to be understood, not only verbal and unwritten contracts, but all contracts not of record nor under seal. This is strictly the legal signification of the term contract. Inasmuch as that reciprocity of consideration, and mutuality of agreement, which are necessary to constitute a parol agreement, are not requisite in obligations of record and in specialties.

Contracts are divided into three classes: first, contracts of record, such as judgments, recognizances, and statutes

staple; second, specialties, which are contracts under seal, such as deeds and bonds; third, simple contracts, or contracts by parol.

A parol contract, then, is any contract not of record, nor under seal, whether it be written or verbal. Certainty and facility of proof are all the advantages gained by reducing such an agreement to writing; the liabilities of the respective parties are not changed. Every contract is founded upon the mutual agreement of the parties, and that agreement may be formally stated in words, or committed to writing, or it may be a legal inference, drawn from the circumstances of the case, in order to explain the situation, conduct, and relations of the parties. When the agreement is formal, and stated either verbally or in writing, it is usually called an *express contract*. When the agreement is matter of inference and deduction, it is called an *implied contract*. Both species of contracts, are, however, founded upon the actual agreement of the parties, and the only distinction between them is in regard to the mode of proof, and belongs to the law of evidence. In an implied contract, the law only supplies that which, although not stated, must be presumed to have been the agreement intended by the parties. The law always presumes such agreements to have been made, as justice and reason would dictate, and assists the parties to any transaction, to an honest explanation of it. But a promise will not be implied, contravening the express declarations of the party charged, made at the time of the supposed agreement, unless such declarations be at variance with some legal duty, and then the law will imply a promise to perform that duty.

Wherever a party avails himself of the benefits of services done for him, although without his positive authority or request, the law supplies the formal words of contract and presumes him to have promised an adequate compensation. So, also, where a person engages to do any work or perform any service, he is understood to engage that he has sufficient skill

and ability to fulfill his contract, and, also, that he will use all the means necessary to accomplish it. So, also, if a man having a title to certain property silently permits another to deal with that property as his own, in all transactions between such person and others, acting in the confidence that the property belonged to him, the true owner would be bound.

Thus, if a man stand by and knowingly see his own property sold, and either encourage the sale or does not forbid it, the law implies a contract between him and the vendee, and accredits the actual seller as his agent; and this rule obtains on the clear ground that if one of two innocent persons must suffer a loss, where one has misled the other, he who has been the cause of the loss ought to bear it. But in all cases, the circumstances must be such as to unequivocally imply a contract between the parties, and evidence may be given to rebut such a presumption. Nor is this rule restricted to cases where the true owner of property knowingly permits another to make sale of it, without interference or objection, but it extends also to cases where a party, being ignorant that he has any title, does or says anything in the premises which actually misleads the purchaser to his injury; for however innocent he may be of a fraudulent intent, he ought to suffer the consequences of his own act wherever loss or injury must accrue to one or the other party. Yet, if his mistake would not occasion absolute injury, or did not operate to deceive, he will not be bound thereby. So whenever there is a uniform usage in a particular trade, the parties are presumed to have contracted in reference to such usage, unless it be expressly excluded by them, or unless it be inconsistent with the actual terms of their agreement. It must, however, be a general usage, or an universal custom, which is brought home to the knowledge of the party, or it must be the special course or habit of dealing of one of the parties, recognized and assented to by the other, or no such presumption will arise. In such cases, the usage is understood to form a portion of the contract, and to exclude a rule of law inconsistent with it.

If, in a written contract, the words of recital or reference manifest a clear intention, that the parties shall do certain acts not expressly stipulated, the courts have therefrom inferred a covenant to do such acts and have sustained actions of covenant for their non-performance, in like manner as if the instrument had contained express covenants to perform them.

OWNERSHIP AND DEBT IN WISCONSIN.

The most recent issue in the series of census bulletins dealing with statistics of farms, homes and mortgages treats of ownership and debt in Wisconsin. In this, as in the preceding bulletins in the same series, every family in the state is regarded as occupying a farm, or a home not on a farm, and as hiring such farm or home, or owning it free of incumbrance or owning it subject to incumbrance. In the census year there were 335,456 families in the state, of which 104,482, or 31.15 per cent of the total, hired farms and homes, and 230,974 or 68.85 per cent, owned them. Of the owning families 85,376, or 36.96 per cent, had incumbrances, and 145,598, or 63.04 per cent, were free of incumbrance. Of the total number of families 148,349, or 44.22 per cent of the whole were farm families, and of these 128,913, or 86.90 per cent, owned and 19,436, or 13.10 per cent, hired the farms cultivated by them. Of the owning farm families 55,242 or 42.85 per cent, had incumbrances on their farms, and 73,671, or 57.15 per cent, had no incumbrances. The fact that in 1880 only 9.05 per cent, of the farms were hired would seem to point to a relative increase in farm tenancy during the year, but it is pointed out that the bases of the statistics are not the same, so that inference drawn from a comparison of the figures for the two census years might be erroneous.

Of the whole number of families 187,107, or 55.78 per cent, were home families. Of these 85,046, or 45.45 per cent, of the home families hired their homes and 102,061, or 54.55 per cent, owned them. The families owning free of incumbrance numbered 71,927, or 70.47 per cent of the number owning, and the families owning subject to incumbrance numbered 30,134, or 29.55 per cent. City homes, it was found, were hired to a greater degree than those outside of cities. In the sixteen cities of the state having a population of from 8,000 to 100,000 there were 43,627 home families of which 19,547, or 44.80 per cent, hired and 24,080, or 55.20 per cent, owned their homes. The homes subject to incumbrance were occupied by 31.52 per cent of the total owning families, while 68.48 per cent of the total owning families had no home incumbrance. In Milwaukee, the only city having a population greater than 100,000 (204,468), 57.87 per cent of the home families hired and 42.13 per cent owned their homes. Homes subject to incumbrance were occupied by 31.52 per cent of the total owning families, and 68.48 per cent had no home incumbrance. Outside of the seventeen cities referred to

40.69 per cent of the home families hired and 59.31 per cent owned their homes, 24.10 per cent of the owning families owning with incumbrances and 75.90 per cent without incumbrances.

The liens incumbering the owned farms and homes of the state amounted to \$78,091,307, of which \$55,394,686 was on 55,242 farms and \$22,786,623 on 30,134 homes. The incumbered farms were valued at \$166,012,998 and the incumbered homes at \$69,729,559, a total of \$235,742,557. The ratio of debt to value was 33.31 per cent in the case of farms, 22.68 per cent in the case of homes, and 33.13 per cent for both. In the sixteen cities with a population ranging from 8,000 to 100,000 the ratio of debt to value was 32.33 per cent; in Milwaukee the ratio of debt to value was 32.86 per cent, and in the state outside the seventeen cities the ratio of debt to value was 32.86 per cent. The average owned and incumbered farm of the state was worth \$3,005, the average home \$2,314, of each home in the sixteen cities \$2,127 and of each home in Milwaukee \$3,398. The average farm incumbrance for the state was \$1,001, home \$756; home incumbrance in the sixteen cities \$688, and in Milwaukee \$1,117.

The chief rate of interest in the state as regards the number of mortgages was 7 per cent. This rate was paid on 26.68 per cent of the farm incumbrance by 27.75 per cent of the farm debtor families, on 30.52 per cent of the home incumbrance by 36.05 per cent of the home debtor families; in the sixteen cities on 40.17 per cent of the home incumbrance by 40.23 per cent of the families occupying owned and incumbered homes, and in Milwaukee on 21.89 per cent of the home debt by 35.95 per cent of the home debtor families. Rates less than 7 per cent were paid by 33.49 per cent of the farm debtor families on 50.62 per cent of the farm debt, by 35.81 per cent of the home debtor families on 50.20 per cent of the home debt; in the 16 cities by 29.61 per cent of the home debtor families on 31.62 per cent of the home debt, and in Milwaukee by 62.01 per cent of the home debtor families on 76.24 per cent on the home debt. In the state rates higher than 7 per cent were paid by 38.76 per cent of the farm debtor families on 22.70 per cent of the farm debt, by 28.14 per cent of the home debtor families on 19.28 per cent of the home debt; in the sixteen cities by 30.16 per cent of the home debtor families on 28.21 per cent of the home debt, and in Milwaukee by 2.04 per cent of the home debtor families on 1.87 per cent of the home debt. The highest rate reported was 30

per cent, which was paid by one farm family on a debt of \$275.

The total interest charge for one year on the debt incumbering the owned farms and homes of the state was \$5,198,508, of which \$3,671,534 was on farms and \$1,526,974 on homes. The average interest charge for one year was \$66 on each farm, \$51 on each home, \$48 on each home in the sixteen cities, and \$69 on each home in Milwaukee. The average rate on interest was 6.64 per cent on farm loans, 6.70 per cent on home loans, 7.02 per cent on home loans in the sixteen cities, and 6.18 per cent on home loans in Milwaukee. The average annual interest value of each owned and incumbered farm in the state was \$200, of each home \$155, of each home in the sixteen cities \$149, and of each home in Milwaukee \$210. Outside of the seventeen cities the average annual interest charge on each home was \$42, the average rate 7.04 per cent, and the average annual interest value \$128.

From an investigation of the reasons why farm and home indebtedness was incurred it appears that 74.76 per cent of the farm debtor families of the state incurred 80.47 per cent of the farm debt for the purpose of buying real estate and making real estate improvements, when these objects were not associated with other objects, and that for the same objects, in the case of homes, 81.22 per cent of the home debtor families incurred 80.85 per cent of the home debt; in the sixteen cities that 81.85 per cent of the home debtor families incurred 79.88 per cent of the home debt, and in Milwaukee that 86.80 per cent of the home debtor families incurred 84.71 per cent of the home debt. The objects of real estate purchase and improvements, business, and the purchase of personal property, when not complicated with other objects, led 85.68 per cent of the farm debtor families of the state to incur 88.80 per cent of the farm debt, 89.77 per cent of the home debtor families to incur 93.32 per cent of the home debt, 89.76 per cent of the home debtor families in the sixteen cities to incur 92.24 per cent of the home debt, and 92.72 per cent of the home debtor families in Milwaukee to incur 93.84 per cent of the home debt. Farm and family expenses, standing alone, were represented by 4.84 per cent of the farm debtor families of the state and 2.17 per cent of the farm debt; family expenses in the sixteen cities by 6.35 per cent of the home debtor families and 3.17 per cent of the home debt, and in Milwaukee by 3.92 per cent of the home debtor families and 1.92 per cent of the home debt.—Bradstreets.

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U. S. CIRCUIT COURT DECISION.

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio,
Eastern Division.

THE JONATHAN MILLS MFG. CO. } Decided July, 6,
vs. } 1893.
M. C. WHITEHURST, ET AL.

SAGE, G. J.

The patent involved in this cause was granted November 7, 1882, to Jonathan Mills, for certain improvements in machines for dressing or bolting flour. The specification covers more than six pages of the letters issued from the Patent Office. There are fourteen claims, of which the first, second, third and sixth are averred to have been infringed by the defendants. The patent is in terms for a "centrifugal bolt." The claims referred to are as follows:

"1. In a horizontal centrifugal bolt, the combination of an outer shell, a reel, revolving longitudinally continuously arranged flier blades, and a central drum having a close or continuous peripheral surface, together arranged and operating substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

"2. In a horizontal centrifugal bolt, the combination with the outer shell and reel, of a flier having a number of longitudinal troughs, or recesses, in its circumferential surface, said troughs being closed at their bottom and embraced laterally by longitudinal spirally-directed flier-blades, whereby the material falling into said recesses is prevented from falling to the bottom of the reel, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

"3. In a horizontal centrifugal bolt, the combination with the outer shell, and with the reel, of a flier consisting of a peripherally closed drum, proximating in diameter that of the reel, and provided with longitudinal spirally-directed blades applied to the circumferential surface thereof, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

"4. In a horizontal centrifugal bolt, the combination of an outer shell, and inner rotating bolting reel, and a central drum having a close or continuous peripheral surface, said drum being provided with longitudinal blades on its peripheral surface, arranged to operate together as a continuous blade, or series of continuous blades, and having a rotary motion in the same direction with, but at a higher speed than, the reel, whereby material being bolted is prevented from overloading the bottom of the reel, substantially as described."

A "bolt" in flour milling, as it was known until a few years prior to the device set forth in the patent sued upon, was a cylindrical, hexagonal or prismatic hollow structure, mounted upon a revolving shaft, and consisting of a skeleton frame over which was stretched bolting cloth of the degree of fineness required for the particular work to be done. The bolting cloth was generally in pieces or sections, closely fitted to each other, and of different finesses, the closer woven or finer at the head, and the coarser at the lower part or tail of the bolt. The material was fed in at the head, which was set somewhat higher than the tail, so that by the rotation of the bolt it was little by little conveyed to the tail. The fine portion of the material would be sifted out or bolted, and the coarser retained until finally discharged at the tail.

By the constant revolution of the bolt the sifting process was greatly facilitated, and the larger meshes in the bolting cloth, as the material approached the lower end of the bolt, allowed the coarser particles of flour to pass through while the bran and offal were retained. It was found that the operation of this bolt was not complete. It did not entirely separate the flour from the bran, but would "tail-off" good stock. The speed with which the material introduced into the upper end of the bolt would pass through to the lower end was such that a considerable portion of the flour would be carried off through the lower end without having been subjected to the proper sifting action. To remedy this defect the bolts were lengthened to twelve, and afterward to twenty feet. Even then they were of limited capacity and of imperfect yield, for the reason that the work of sifting was done in a small part only of the circumference of the bolt. The cylindrical bolt was first in order of time. Then the hexagonal, or sometimes the prismatic was introduced. But aside from the defects already stated they were all objectionable because of the space they occupied and of the large amount of bolting silk required, and its cost. Then was introduced the centrifugal bolt, a slow revolving bolting-silk cylinder located within an outer inclosure, as all the bolts were, and containing a series of revolving beaters, consisting of flat wooden blades supported by two or more spiders or wheels located in the cylinder and near its end. These beaters, called also "fliers" and "beater-blades," were caused to revolve at a rate of from two hundred to four hundred revolutions per minute within the slowly revolving silk

cylinder. The action of this bolt was altogether different from anything that preceded it. As the material passed from the head, where it was introduced, to the tail of the reel or bolt, it was subjected to it a continuous beating action which imparted to a centrifugal motion and direction forcing it against the bolting cloth at all portions of the circumference, and thus largely increasing the capacity of the bolt. As a consequence the bolt was shortened to about eight or ten feet. The advantages were that the bolt occupied less space, that its capacity was increased, and the soft flake-like material was broken up by the beating action and the flour dusted or blown off from the bran, and a larger yield obtained. The disadvantages were the greater wear of the bolting cloth, which had to be frequently replaced, and the severe scouring and beating action of the coarse middlings which forced bran specks and other impurities through the bolting cloth. For these reasons the centrifugal bolt was generally used for the purpose of producing a finish, and the cylindrical or hexagonal for making the best quality of flour. There is testimony that the action of the beater-blades had a tendency to make a quantity of fine flour dust which, not having the qualities of rising, was detrimental to the baking qualities of the flour. It also produced an uneven flour, a part of it being forced through the silk in coarse granules, and a part reduced to a very fine powder, whereby its market value was lessened.

The next improvement was made by Jonathan Mills, to whom, on the seventh day of November, 1882, the patent in suit, No. 267,098, was issued. It consists of an outer case, a rotating reel or bolting cloth cylinder, an inner drum or perforate cylinder of external diameter, say about six inches less than the interior of the bolting reel frame, and provided with blades or elevating devices which may be made of angle-iron and so attached to the drum as to hold the projecting flange somewhat inclined backward, with reference to the direction of motion, from a radial line of the drum. These blades are preferably about an inch and three-quarters in width, and from six to eighteen inches long. The apertures through which they are secured to the drum are in slot form so that they may be set at any desired inclination from a direct longitudinal line. Their number may be as desired, and they may be set in longitudinal series or out of line, as preferred, but in either case, in order to obtain the full capacity of the bolt, each line of blades must be continuous, and of the full length of the drum. Ordinarily, according to the specification, they should be set spirally, somewhat like the twist of the rifle in a gun. The specification contains suggestions of modifications of form and position of the blades to facilitate rapid feeding and to induce the direct currents of air; but these are details of construction and adjustment not necessary for the present consideration.

The first defense is want of title in complainant, but after a detailed account of the patent, in which its ownership is traced from the inventor and patentee, Jonathan Mills, to the complainant, it was held that the complainant's title was good.

The second defense, that the complainant has an adequate remedy at law and therefore is not entitled to sue in equity must be overruled. *Crandall vs. Plano Mfg. Co.*, 24 Fed. Rep. 733, which is specially relied upon, was a suit against a licensee for royalties, and has no application here, nor has *Root vs. Railway Company*, 105 U. S. 189, where the patent had expired. The defendants are users, not manufacturers,

but if infringers they may be enjoined, and that disposes of the objection to the jurisdiction.

The next defenses are abandonment, laches and estoppel. These may be considered together. It is set up in the answer that no machine has been made or offered for sale by the complainant or any of its assignees constructed in accordance with the patent in suit. This is literally true, but it is not all the truth. It appears from the evidence that Jonathan Mills was not financially able to construct and put upon the market any such machines. All the machines made and sold have been constructed under Mills' patent of May 17, 1892, No. 474,916, issued upon an application filed Sept. 23, 1885. This patent is for an improvement on the patent in suit, but not essentially dissimilar from it. Each has the inside drum provided with elevating devices. In the patent of 1882 these are called "fler blades" and shown to be relatively wide thin pieces of wood standing radially on the drum, while the 1892 patent shows them to consist of V-shaped ridges secured to the drum and arranged so closely together that their adjacent sides form V-shaped troughs extending longitudinally along the drum between each pair of ridges. The difference is only in form, and no one could make or use a machine under this patent of 1892 without coming within the patent of 1882. *Union Paper Bag Machine Co. vs. Murphy*, 97 U. S. 120, is a sufficient authority on this point. The 1892 patent is owned by complainant, but the complainant preferred, as he had the right, to bring this suit under the patent of 1882, which is as available for that purpose as if all the machines had been constructed in strict accordance with its specifications and claims. Had this suit been brought under the patent of 1892, the patent of 1882 would have been pleaded—and pleaded successfully—in anticipation. The defenses of abandonment, laches and estoppel are overruled.

The case then depends upon the validity of the patent in suit, and whether the defendants are infringers.

The answer sets up a large number of patents in anticipation. Of these two are specially relied upon No. 184,821, to Bernheisel & Young, Nov. 28, 1876, and English patent No. 3013, of 1879, to William W. Dach. These are referred to by defendant's expert as the best anticipations of the claims on the complainant's patent averred to have been infringed by defendants. It will not be necessary, therefore, to consider any others. The Bernheisel & Young patent shows the ordinary centrifugal reel provided with floats carried on a central shaft and preferably constructed of two boards with an open space between them. These serve to throw the meal against the cloth, and also as "auxiliary fans to establish an outward current of air" whenever the slide over the aperture provided for the admission of air to the interior of the reel, as required in the operation of the machine, is open. There is also an exhaust fan driven by a belt leading from a pulley on the end of the shaft, and inducing an upward current of air. It is stated in the specification that "in falling through these currents the middlings will be purified by the removal of the fine pulverulent impurities which are mingled with granular particles." The shaft is provided with two collars, from each of which project radially bars of metal. To each pair of these are attached two longitudinally extending "floats" or blades set at an angle to each other, and radial bars of metal being bent for the purpose. The outer blades operate in the same manner as the blades of the

ordinary centrifugal bolt, while the inner blades, adjusted to a different angle, produce, when the machine is in operation, "the necessary auxiliary fan action." The inner blades do not constitute a drum in fact, nor were they so intended. It was urged upon the hearing, that when in operation the material could not fall through into the space about the shaft, and that is probably true when the revolutions are rapid enough, but one object—and a great object—of the complainant's device, is to accomplish the bolting by slow revolutions. The blades do not constitute the sides of troughs because the spaces between them are open. This device does not anticipate the complainant's patent.

The English patent is for three inventions. The first two relate to roller mills and disintegrators. The third is for a "chop-cooler," having for its principal object "to remove the heated air which accompanies the meal from the grinding or disintegrating apparatus." For this purpose the patentee employed a rapidly revolving cylinder of perforated steel or metal, provided with screw blades. This was covered with flannel or other suitable material. The air was then exhausted from within the cylinder by means of a fan. The three experts, two of them practical millers, called by complainant, testify that in their opinion a machine constructed according to the specification of the English patent would be inoperative, and there is no testimony that such a machine ever was constructed or put in operation. All the witnesses agree that the fan must be run at a very high rate of speed—not less than five or six hundred revolutions per minute—to make it effective as an air exhaust. The English machine, if operative, is primarily a chop or meal cooler, the complainant's a bolter and not possibly a cooler. The English machine requires an interior perforated drum, the complainant's a closed drum. The blades on the English machine are not continuous. They cover only about three-fifths of the length of the drum. The complainant's blades extend the entire length of the drum, and must be continuous. The English machine shows disintegrator pins projecting inwardly from the cloth cylinder in the spaces between the ends of the blades, and calls for hollow gudgeons at each end of the perforated drum. It has no feed spout or other means for supplying materials; nor does it show, nor is there suggested any means for taking off the bran and offal. The construction is such as to permit dust and fine flour to pass into the inner perforated drum and be exhausted through the fan and lost. In all these, as well as in other respects, it differs from the complainant's machine. The testimony is that these differences are material, and the fact is that although defendants called to account as infringers of complainant's patent may be fertile in suggestions of how the English patent might be so modified and reconstructed and adapted as to amount to an anticipation, to one looking forward, and having no knowledge of complainant's machine, it would not suggest the slightest conception of the great improvement embodied in that machine. The English patent cannot be recognized as an anticipation. In the opinion of the Court the complainant's patent is valid. The evidence clearly establishes that the defendant's machine is an infringement. The decree will be for complainant, with costs.

At Duart, Ont., Aug. 16, the Duart roller flour mill was burned with a large quantity of wheat and flour. It was owned by A. J. O'Brien & Co. Loss, \$5,000 to \$6,000; partly insured.

FLOUR TRADE DURING JULY.

During the month of July the flour trade of the United States was moderately active on export account, though many of the orders received were at extremely low figures. However, where millers could replenish their wheat supplies at satisfactory prices, they were inclined to dispose of their flour. The local trade, however, in sympathy with the depression in business generally, was somewhat curtailed. At the seaboard markets the export trade was quite brisk, but at interior points in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, trade was moderate, and chiefly in the way of filling small orders. In Kentucky and Tennessee there was only a fair trade reported, but stocks were somewhat reduced. In Texas, trade was fairly good. Millers in Ohio were favored with moderate export orders, and the local trade was fair, though merchants were not disposed to carry large supplies. In Michigan the demand for flour was fair in an export way, but only a moderate proportion of the orders were provided for, as bids were below sellers' views. Local trade only moderate. Indiana millers reported a comparatively light trade, and chiefly on local account. In Illinois orders were moderate, and sales made at unsatisfactory figures. In Missouri a fair trade was reported, chiefly in moderate quantities. Kansas millers were favored with a fair export and local trade, but prices ruled low. In Iowa trade was comparatively light, and in Nebraska was fair on local account. Wisconsin millers reported a quiet trade and prices rather unsatisfactory. In the Northwest quite a good export business was reported, especially at the larger points, where contracts could be made for through rates. In Colorado and Utah trade was light and confined to local wants. On the Pacific coast, trade was somewhat improved, though the financial affairs checked business to some extent. Canada millers reported trade rather quiet and prices rather unsatisfactory.—*Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

AUGUST CROP REPORT.

The August report of the statistician of the department of Agriculture shows that the condition of corn has declined a little over six points during the past month, the average for the entire breadth being 87 as against 93.2 for the month of July. This decline is due in the main to the drought, which has proved both extensive and persistent. While in some parts of the country the continued dry weather has in-

jured the crop beyond recovery it is nevertheless true as to the larger portion of the area devoted thereto, that improvement is not only possible but, with a sufficient rainfall through the month of August, will be assured. The averages in the principal States are: Ohio, 85; Indiana, 79; Illinois 81; Iowa, 102; Missouri, 95; Kansas, 82; Nebraska, 84.

There has been considerable falling off in the condition of spring wheat since last month, amounting to something over ten points, the average condition the present month being 67 as against 74.1 for the month of July. The condition by States is as follows; Wisconsin, 70; Minnesota, 67; Iowa, 87; Nebraska, 58, South Dakota, 63; North Dakota, 66. This decline of ten points is the result of too high a temperature and deficient rainfall in the spring wheat States. The drought is prevalent over extensive areas and has done much damage. Much injury has also been done this crop by the chinch bug and rust in several of the States.

The condition of spring rye in August is 78.5 as against 89 in the month of July.

The condition of oats has fallen ten points since the July report, being 78.3 as compared with 88.8 last month, while in August 1892, it stood at 86.2. It is the lowest condition reported in August for many years, and is due to a cold wet spring, succeeded by continuous dry, hot weather during the latter part of June and the whole of July.

The August returns for barley show a slight decline in condition from that of the last month, being 84.6 against 85.3 in July, and precisely the same as it was in the month of June.

The acreage of buckwheat is reported at 96.3 as compared with 1892, and condition at 88.8.

The condition of potatoes has declined nearly 9 points in the last month and now stands at 86. The condition in August has only been lower twice in the last decade. The general drought has been the cause of this falling off and rain is needed badly to prevent further disastrous losses.

The condition of the timothy crop is 89.6, as compared with 93.2 in 1892. The hay crop on the whole is large and has generally been secured in good condition, although in some important regions unfavorable conditions caused a reduction of the crop.

The general average of tobacco fell from 93 on July 1, to 82.2 on the 1st instant.

A still further decline in the condition of apples is made evident by the returns of August. The indication that the commercial crop would be very light is confirmed at this date.

In many of the States a complete failure is reported. The drought has done damage to peaches in the Atlantic peach belt. Complaints are frequent of premature ripening, conditions still point to a large crop in this section, however, and local showers have benefited some localities. A further decline is noted in Michigan, where fruit has dropped severely. California has a good crop, of excellent quality. An abundant crop of grapes is promised at this date. The percentages of July have been generally well maintained. Dry weather hastened to check the spread of rot and mildew.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CURRENCY.

As is well known there is more currency in the country than there ever was before, barring the few millions of net exports of gold during the last few months, which in the aggregate is only about 5 per cent of the money of the country, and as the price of all commodities have shrunken far more than this it follows that there is plenty of currency in existence for the transaction of business of the country, but it is evident that only a comparatively small part of it is available. What then has become of it? It has been drawn from the channels of trade, but by what process and why? It is simply a demoralization in public sentiment and a lack of confidence—not in the value of the currency itself, but in the ability of the debtors to promptly discharge their obligations; this seems to have begun with men who had no immediate use for the currency, but were afraid to trust it out of their hands and so withdrew it from the banks, and this precipitated the very thing they feared; many banks found the demands upon them greater than they could at once supply and many of them suspended, with their safes full of securities on which they could not realize, for there was no market for securities. The fate of these banks caused other banks to retain all the currency which came into their hands, refrain from discounting, and in some parts of the country refusing to honor checks except through the Clearing-House. Even the New York banks refused to send currency to the country and so the exchanges of the country were demoralized and business greatly restricted on this account. The epidemic of distrust seems to have affected all kinds of business, but the movement of commodities from one part of the country to another has perhaps been more seriously curtailed than any other. The withdrawal of funds from the banks is the root of

our currency troubles; the banks themselves have aggravated the matter by increasing their reserves, but they can scarcely be blamed for preparing themselves to meet demands which might come in times of panic at any moment, and although in comparatively few instances were they called for, yet the currency was withdrawn from the channels of trade and this added to the evils of the hour.

The hoarding of currency on private account was doubtless considerable in the aggregate, but it was nothing compared to the quantity which the banks have withdrawn from general circulation. There were last year according to the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 3,773 National banks, 1,059 saving banks, 3,191 State banks and 1,329 loan, trust and private banks, and there are probably quite as many now. The aggregate of these is 9,352 banks and they held deposits of 4,677 millions of dollars or a sum about three times greater than all the circulation in the country. If each bank held on an average only \$150,000 it would be more currency than there is in the country, outside of the Treasury, and it is easy to see that these banks might easily have absorbed nearly all the available currency by increasing their reserve to only a moderate extent over that ordinarily held. This fully explains the disappearance of the currency and it shows the futility of expecting the banks to hold enough currency to pay all of these liabilities on demand.

There must be confidence and trust for the transaction of business and when people come to consider the subject in a reasonable manner, business will revive and prosperity will spread its wings over the country. — *Cincinnati Price Current*.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

DISCRIMINATION BY CARRIERS OF GOODS.—A common carrier of freight on the high seas has a right to provide at a certain time a reduced rate, on condition that all the consignor's freight, during such time, be sent by such carrier's line, and the same terms being offered to all shippers none have a right to complain. — *Lough v. Outerbridge*, 22 N. Y. Supp. 976.

RETENTION AFTER DISCOVERING DEFECTS.—Retention and use of an article after discovery of alleged defects constitutes an acceptance, rendering the purchaser liable for the price, and an alteration made in the machine at the purchaser's expense does not relieve it from liability. The failure to return the article cannot be excused under the claim that it is a fix-

ture attached to the purchaser's building, where it appears that there is nothing to prevent its removal, if unsatisfactory. — *Logan v. Berkshire Apartment Ass'n*. Common Pleas of N. Y. City and County, 22 N. Y. Supp. 776.

PREVENTING EMPLOYMENT BY CONSPIRACY.—An agreement between a labor organization and an association of manufacturers, that no manufacturer belonging to the association shall employ any person who is not a member of the labor organization, or to retain for a longer time than four weeks any employee who refuses to join the organization, is a conspiracy. — *Curran v. Galan*, Supreme Court of N. Y., 22 N. Y. Supp. 826.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.—Where a mercantile agency makes a communication to one of its subscribers who has an interest in knowing it, concerning the financial condition of another person, and such communication is made in good faith and under circumstances of reasonable caution as to its being confidential, it is a protected, privileged communication, and an action for libel cannot be found upon it, even though the information given was not true in fact, and though the words themselves are libelous.

If it is shown that the publication sheet was not only sent to the creditors, of the party reported, but to all of the subscribers, regardless of their location or interest in their financial standing, and then claims immunity from liability upon the ground that such publication was privileged, the court will not be inclined to give its sanction to a doctrine which seems to be so harsh and unjust, and courts of high authority sustain this position. The Supreme Court of Michigan decided in a case against a commercial agency, that the notification sheet containing the false statement respecting the acts of a firm, was not alone sent to those who were dealing with them, and extending them credit, but to between six and seven hundred subscribers in Michigan, and others residing out of the state, from some of whom they might wish to purchase goods upon credit, and this without any request being made to be informed of the standing or credit of the firm; and others of whom, and by far the greater number, were engaged in different lines of business and were in no manner interested in knowing their standing or financial ability or business integrity. To all such the communication was not privileged.

No court has gone so far as to make all communications made by a mercantile agency to their subscribers, if made in

good faith, but made generally, without request, or to those inquiring concerning or interested in knowing the condition and financial standing of a person, are privileged. On the contrary courts have uniformly held that privilege does not extend to false publications, made to persons who have no such interest in the subject matter. The law guards most carefully the credit of all merchants and trades. Any imputation on their solvency, any suggestion that they are in pecuniary difficulties, is therefore actionable without proof of special damages. Of merchants, tradesmen and others in occupation where credit is essential to the successful prosecution, any language is actionable, without proof of special damages, which imputes a want of credit or responsibility, or insolvency.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.—A dealer in merchandise may acquire the exclusive right to the use of packages of the shape, size and style in which he exposes his goods for sale, with the emblems, devices, and other distinctive features delineated or impressed on them, and the name which he has adopted to represent their contents; and a rival dealer will be enjoined from using similar packages, so closely resembling those of the first dealer that they are likely to deceive, and do deceive, the ordinary buyer, making his purchases under the ordinary conditions which prevail in the conduct of the particular traffic to which the controversy relates, though no one point of resemblance would be ground for equitable relief. — *Fischer v. Blank*, court of App. of N. Y. 33 N. Y. Rep. 1040.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LIABILITY OF A RAILROAD COMPANY AS A CARRIER.—A common carrier is liable for the loss of goods in his possession as such, irrespective of any question of negligence or fault on his part, if the loss does not occur by the act of God or the public enemies, and with these exceptions he is an insurer against all losses, and this is a principle of the law of bailments, so well established as to render the citation of authorities unnecessary. The question is not as to the extent and character of the liability of a common carrier, but whether goods were in their possession as such. If the delivery of the goods was made to the carrier for as early transportation as could be made in the course of its business, subject only to such delays as might necessarily occur from awaiting the departure of trains, the lack of sufficient cars, or other causes existing in the business, it became, the moment the delivery was made, a common carrier as to it, and its re-

sponsibility as such at once attached. The general rule is that the liability of a common carrier commences as soon as the goods have been delivered to and accepted by him solely for transportation, although they may not be immediately put in transit, but are, at first, for his own convenience, temporarily deposited in his warehouse. In such cases the deposit is a mere accessory to the carriage, and does not postpone his liability as a common carrier to the time when the goods shall actually be put in motion towards their place of destination. Still, if he receives the goods in his warehouse to be forwarded, but not until he shall have received orders from the owners, or the happening of a certain event, or until something further is done to the goods to prepare them for transportation, the delivery to him is not as a common carrier but only as a warehouseman, and he is only answerable in the latter capacity if the goods are destroyed while in the warehouse, by fire, and before such orders have been received or such event has happened. — *London & L. Fire Ins. Co. v. Rome W. & O. R. Co.* Supreme Court of N. Y. 23 N. Y. Supp. 233.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: New English wheat is offered in provincial markets at 23s per quarter. Besides the serious deficit in the general yield of home-grown wheat the yield of grain of milling quality is almost everywhere declared to be disappointing. Foreign wheat has declined 6d. At the close of the market in London, August 14, all breadstuffs were firmer. New English red wheat sold at from 26s to 30s, and white at from 27s to 34s. American wheats are held for 6d advance. Oats were firm. Corn was steady. Fine flour was held for an advance. The prices of rye, linseed and rapeseed favored buyers.

The Agricultural Gazette publishes collated reports from 500 districts of the United Kingdom showing that the cereal harvest this year is the worst ever recorded. Potatoes alone are above the average.

The principal increase in stocks of wheat for the past week was as follows: Baltimore, 67,000 bush; Buffalo, 50,000 bush; Detroit, 148,000 bush; New York 735,000 bush; New York afloat 364,000 bush; Philadelphia, 143,000 bush; St. Louis, 218,000 bush; Toledo, 152,000 bush. The principal decrease in wheat was as follows: Boston 77,000 bush; Chicago 232,000 bush; Duluth 550,000 bush; Milwaukee, 112,000 bush; Minneapolis, 597,000 bush; Montreal, 41,000 bush; on lakes 972,000 bush; on canal 264,000 bush; on Mississippi 68,000 bush.

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News.

N. HENTGEN has completed a 60-barrel mill at West Liberty, Ill.

DOW & CURRY will establish an oat-meal mill at Pilot Mound, Man.

COX & LANIER have purchased the flouring mill at Jug Tavern, Ga.

R. F. BROWN will build and operate a grist mill at Spring City, Tenn.

W. R. ALLEN is to build a roller process flouring mill at Cookville, Tenn.

S. P. SCHANK will build a roller-process flouring mill at Waynesville, N. C.

At Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 13, the Ester & Carpenter elevator was burned. Loss \$2,000.

THE OWSLEY FLOUR CO., of Nashville, Tenn., has filed papers of incorporation.

JOSEPH ALLRED, of Condor will build a roller process flouring mill at Allred's, N. C.

B. F. GREW has placed in operation his new 75-barrel flouring mill at Pulaski, Tenn.

SAMUEL GLASS has purchased the interest of his partner, J. A. Noggle, in the mill at Lodi, O.

W. J. JENNINGS & CO., millers at Menlo, Ga., are succeeded by Jennings, Williams & Co.

THE Riverside Mill at Little Falls, Minn., is being repaired and some new machinery put in.

THE foundation for the Milaca, Minn., flour mill is in and the carpenters have begun work.

THE NEOSHO MILL & GRAIN CO., of Parkersville, Kans., has been incorporated. Capital stock \$7,000.

AUGUSTUS WOLF & CO., of Chambersburg, Pa., will erect a 100-barrel flouring mill at Tacoma, Wash.

GALLOUGH & MARTIN have completed and are operating a new 50-barrel mill at Edmond, Ok. Ter.

THE DEAN MILL CO. has been incorporated at Ava, Ill., to succeed Dean Bros. Capital stock \$35,000.

THE affairs of Isom, Lanning & Co., Albany, Or., have been settled and business resumed by John Isom.

W. N. CLEMENTS & SON have succeeded to the grist-mill business of W. N. Clements, at Fort Deposit, Ala.

THE CASE MANUFACTURING CO., at Columbus, Ohio, has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

At Clarksville, Mich., July 29, the

elevator of E. F. Cool, partially filled with wheat, was burned. Loss \$4,000.

At Correctionville, Ia. Aug. 12, the Correctionville roller mills were burned. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$16,000.

THE contract for an 80-barrel flour mill at Forrest City, Mo., has been let by the Forrest City Milling Company.

THE roller flouring mill at Sparta, Tenn., operated by Allen, Harris & Co., has been sold by them to J. R. Tubbs.

A ROLLER-PROCESS flouring mill and cotton gin will be built at Hickory Grove, N. C., by W. J. Wilkerson and associates.

THE flouring mill near Rockmart, Ga., owned by N. Lochran & Son, was recently burned, causing a loss of about \$12,000.

AN elevator company, to be known as the Osborne-McMillan, has been formed at LaCrosse, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

THE flouring mill plant of the Winchester City Mills, at Winchester, Tenn., is to be enlarged and new machinery added.

THE WEISER MILLING CO., of Weiser, Idaho, which has been shut down since January, will resume with the new crop.

A SIXTY-BARREL roller flouring mill is being erected near Dalton, Ga., by W. H. Prater, to be ready for this season's crop.

DAVID SEARS, H. C. JOHNSON and M. S. LIKE, have incorporated the Tri-City Milling Co., at Moline, Ill. Capital stock \$25,000.

THE ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO. has recently completed a new 30-barrel roller process flouring mill at Enterprise, N. C.

At Verdale, Minn., July 26, the Verdale flour mill, owned by Louret Bros. & Co., was burned. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$4,000.

NEVILLE BRO'S, saw and grist mill operators, Arlington, Ky., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by W. W. Neville.

THE GEORGIA MILLS & ELEVATOR CO. of Macon, Ga., will discontinue their mill business and put in machinery for the manufacture of cotton-seed oil.

At La Porte, Ind., July 13, Lorig & Weber's flour warehouse was burned. Five hundred barrels of flour were burned. Loss \$6,000; insurance \$3,000.

At Marietta, Kas., Aug. 10, the elevator, of McLeod Bros., together

with 60,000 bushels of wheat was destroyed by fire. Loss \$35,000; insurance \$15,000.

At Frankfort, Ill., July 18, fire broke out in John McDonald's elevator and burned it to the ground, with a loss of \$6,500; covered by \$6,000 insurance.

HARDWICK & SURBAUGH'S Waken-da roller mill, at Wakenda, Mo., was destroyed by fire Aug. 5. It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

NEAR Newton, Miss., Aug. 1, the steam gin and grist mill belonging to Hon. D. T. Chapman was burned. Loss \$2,000. No insurance. It was the work of an incendiary.

At Mercer, O., July 20, Disher & Thompson, grain and general merchants, lost tile mill, grain elevator and general store by fire. Loss \$6,000; partially insured.

THE MANSFIELD MILL CO., of Cleveland, Tenn., and the Sweetwater, Tenn., Flouring Mills, have consolidated their business with that of The Mountain City Mill Co., of Chattanooga.

At Carthage, S. D., Aug. 9, Patten, Jackson & Co.'s elevator was burned. Loss \$3,000; insurance \$2,200. The Carthage Warehouse Co.'s elevator was also destroyed. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$1,500.

At Rutland, Vt., July 24, A. F. Davis' grist mill was partly burned. The fire caught from the machinery. One storehouse and other buildings were saved. Loss \$40,000; covered by insurance.

It is reported that J. B. M. Kehlor of St. Louis, has purchased the mill at Aviston, Ill., formerly operated by Mauntel, Borgess & Co. The mill will be thoroughly overhauled and its capacity increased.

THE Dublin steam roller mills have been sold at auction at Dublin, Va., for \$2,200. J. D. Noble, W. B. Cecil and C. H. King were the purchasers. The mill was built about six years ago, and then cost \$13,000.

THE flouring mills at Great Bend, Kans., paid out in wages to employees for the year ending March 1, 1895, \$17,500; ground 680,000 bushels of wheat, 55,000 bushels of corn and consumed 730 tons of coal.

SPOTSWOOD & MORGAN, millers, Nashville, Tenn., have dissolved partnership. The business is being continued by Mr. Morgan. Mr. Spotswood is building a mill at Nashville that will soon be ready for business.

J. W. PRITCHETT, of Wet Glaize, Mo., is succeeded by the firm of J. W. & L. E. Pritchett, the latter named

of the firm having purchased a one-half interest. Rolls have been introduced and the old mill generally renovated.

THE PHENIX FLOURING MILL CO., has been incorporated at Evansville Ind., and will operate the Heilman roller mills, lately purchased. The incorporators are Jacob L. Knaus and Louis F. Ellis, and the capital stock is \$25,000.

At Humboldt, Tenn., Aug. 9, the roller flour mills, belonging to Ewing & Sons, was demolished by the boiler exploding, and the mill took fire. The entire building and contents were burned. Loss \$12,000, with \$2,000 insurance.

THE AMES & CAMPBELL CO., wholesale flour and grain, at Denver, Col., has given a bill of sale to the Colorado National Bank and the Lowland Mill & Elevator Co. In June its statement showed assets, \$51,000; liabilities, \$20,000.

THE NOBLESVILLE MILLING CO., Noblesville, Ind., has commenced operating its new mill. The daily capacity is 350 barrels of wheat flour, 50 barrels of rye flour and 75 barrels of corn products. The elevator has a capacity of 60,000 bushels.

At Denver Col., Aug. 14, fire destroyed the Crescent flour mills and elevator. The total loss, including a large quantity of flour in sacks and grain in the elevator, amounts to from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The insurance is about 75 per cent of the loss.

At Fostoria, O., Aug. 8, the Cadwallader Milling Co.'s boiler exploded, instantly killing G. C. Davis, secretary of the company, and fatally injuring Fred C. Myers, bookkeeper. Calvin Robinette, James Long and James A. Minnick, the engineer, were slightly hurt. Loss, \$20,000.

At Salisbury, Mo., August 14, fire broke out in the elevator of the Salisbury Mill and Elevator Co., burning the elevator, mill and flour house. The loss will be \$40,000; insured for \$24,000. Fortunately the wind was blowing in a favorable direction at the time, thus saving much property across the street.

P. H. PETTIJOHN, one of the Petti-john Bros., of breakfast-food fame, Minneapolis, Minn., was killed Aug. 16, on the Great Northern Railroad tracks, on Nicollet Island. He was run down by a freight train. From a statement made by a man who was with him at the time, the impression prevails that it was a case of suicide.

THE DOMINION MILLER'S ASSOCIATION has declared against the prac-

CHAS. D. COX, Manager.

MAXIMUM LINES. - - - \$170,000.00.

C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western
 The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
 TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$1,511,192.21.
 NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, \$861,370.55.
 FIRE INSURANCE
 AT
 MINIMUM RATES
 ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.
 The American Lloyds, New York.
 45 Underwriters, collectively representing \$25,000,000.00.
 Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.
 TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, \$214,308.63.

The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.

SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street,

CHICAGO.

Milwaukee Bag Company MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

tice of underbilling and overloading cars by which dishonest dealers secure a great advantage in competition, and has decided to co-operate with the railways in urging on the Government the passage of legislation making it a criminal offense.

THE plant of the Taylor-Ramsey Milling Co., which is being wound up in the chancery court as an insolvent corporation, has been sold at Trenton, Tenn., at public auction by the receiver for \$3,000. The mill is comparatively new, having been run but a few years. The mill was erected and furnished at a cost of about \$30,000.

A BOILER exploded in the Wellington Star mill at Wellington, Mo., August, 16, killing J. R. Johnson, one of the owners, and Frank Albon, a boy 12 years of age. Only part of the body of the boy could be found. The boiler was carried up the hill about 200 yards. The mill had been idle several months and had started up under new management.

W. G. SWANSON has been appointed receiver of the Pioneer Mills and Manufacturing Company, of Abilene, Texas, in answer to the petition of A. R. Moon, the secretary of the company. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000. Its officers are: J. D. Currie, president; J. P. Massie, vice president; and A. R. Moon, secretary. Liabilities not given.

A. P. IRELAND of Minneapolis and B. H. Pettit of Verndale, have purchased the line of elevators on the Great Northern owned by the late A. A. Turner. The sale includes elevators at Wadena, Hewitt, Sebeka, Menaliga and Park Rapids, and the consideration was \$24,000. The new firm takes immediate possession, and Mr. Pettit will now manage the business.

AT Genesee, Idaho, July 25, the Alliance Warehouse was burned, with about 50,000 bushels of wheat in the building and contents. Loss \$30,000. The Washington Water Power Co., of Spokane, were the owners of a portion of the wheat, and held insurance for \$10,200. There had been large shipments from the stock a few days before the fire, and loss will not exceed 40 to 50 per cent on the insurance named.

A BONUS of \$1,200 has been raised by the business men of Mound City, S. D., and handed over to Messrs. Mewing & Johnson, of Eureka, who have bound themselves to erect a flouring mill of 100 barrels capacity at Mound City, and have the same in operation by the time the present season's crop begins to move. The mill will be purchased and removed

either from Big Stone City or from Ortonville.

THE NOEL MILLS at Estill Springs, Tenn., opened for business, Aug. 3. Its daily capacity is 2,500 barrels, and the motive power is furnished by three forty-four inch horizontal Leffel turbine wheels under a 24-ft. head of water. The Elk river at this point makes a bend of three miles, returning again to a point but 300 feet from its former course. Upon the peninsula thus formed stands the mill buildings, three in number, fifty feet above any possible rise of the river. A canal sixty feet wide and fifty feet deep, is cut across this narrow neck through solid limestone. A magnificent dam of dimensioned stone, twelve feet high, 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, extends across the river, with the natural fall of twelve feet, gives the twenty-four-foot head under which the wheels run. The mill-house is six stories high, 154x64, the warehouse is 200x54, and the elevator has a capacity of 500,000 bushels of grain. The mill is lighted by electricity, has a complete sprinkler system for protection against fire, together with a 125 horse-power rotary pump connected with fire hose in every room. The buildings are planned to admit of an enlargement to 3,500 barrels capacity without delaying or disarranging the business.

THE FIRE LOSS of the United States and Canada for the month of July, as compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, amounts to the important total of \$12,118,700, or over a half a million more than the aggregate for the same month of 1892.

The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first seven months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January.....	\$11,230,000	\$12,561,900	\$17,358,400
February.....	9,228,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March.....	12,540,750	10,448,000	10,662,350
April.....	11,320,000	11,559,800	14,699,900
May.....	10,690,395	9,485,000	10,427,100
June.....	8,587,625	9,265,550	16,344,950
July.....	9,692,200	11,530,000	12,118,700
Totals.....	\$79,247,370	\$76,967,250	\$98,101,300

During July there were 225 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 each. The losses may be classified as follows:

\$10,000 to 20,000.....	58
20,000 to 30,000.....	34
30,000 to 50,000.....	34
50,000 to 75,000.....	26
75,000 to 100,000.....	9
100,000 to 200,000.....	26
200,000 to 450,000.....	8
Total.....	225

It is very evident that the fire loss for the entire year of 1893 will surpass all previous records, and it is

well known in underwriting circles that the combination of low security values and abnormal fire losses is placing some of the fire insurance companies in an unhappy position. Collections from agents are very slow because they cannot persuade insurers to pay for the policies, some of which have been in force for months. The outstanding premiums are assuming enormous proportions, and should a great conflagration take place now there would be serious results to a number of fire insurance companies.

THE CADWALLADER MILL BOILER EXPLOSION.

The following is from the *Fostoria, O. Daily Review* of August 8:

About three o'clock this afternoon the boiler at the Cadwallader Milling Co's mill exploded with a dreadful report and scattered the debris of the boiler house in every direction. The end of the mill was crushed in and also the end of the elevator adjoining.

The boiler house was blown to pieces and scattered in every direction, there not being two timbers left hanging together. The main part of the boiler landed about half way to Main street, while the flues appeared to go in the opposite direction and lodged in the end of the crushed elevator.

An immense cloud of steam and dust immediately rose above the mill, locating the scene of the accident to the thousands who had been called from their homes by the sound of fire was sounded, and the department turned out and put a stream on several small fires that were smoldering in the ruins.

Glancy C. Davis, the Secretary of the company, was the first one to be picked from the wreck. At the time he was in the office and was thrown to a pile of brick about twenty-five feet distant. His body was badly mutilated, and he only lived a few moments, not regaining consciousness in the least.

Fred C. Myers, who was engaged in auditing the books of the company, was carried out for dead and removed to Hazen's Implement store. He is terrible burned and scalded and his chances for recovery are very small. He was removed to his home on Union street half an hour after the accident.

James Long and Calvin Robinette were in the engine house a few moments before, but just stepped outside to examine a wagon in an adjoining shed. Both were thrown

to the ground with great force, but neither seriously injured.

The engineer, Eugene Minnick, left the engine house a moment before to go to the elevator on an errand, and escaped with only a few scratches. Minnick says that the boilers contained plenty of water, the boiler being full to the third gauge; also that there was only eighty pounds pressure on the boiler. Minnick also says that the boiler was considered unsafe.

Joe Harr, a REVIEW carrier boy was passing through the alley in the rear of the mill, and besides being nearly frightened to death, was struck on the head by a flying brick and on other parts of the body by flying missiles, but is in shape to take out his route this evening.

Ed. Becker, head miller, Ed. Albright and Alpheus Dillon were in the mill at the time, but were not injured.

Davis was removed to the undertaking establishment of D. Asire, and after being prepared for burial was removed to his home on Cleveland street, where his sorrowing wife and family awaited his arrival, the sad news of his death having been conveyed to them shortly after the accident.

Fred C. Myers is married, and his wife is almost prostrated. At this writing the physicians have but little hope of his recovery. (Mr. Myers died at 6:30 p. m., the day of the accident.)

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock, two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly \$45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition."

These cars are models of elegance and beauty, each Compartment and Boudoir being fitted with a complete toilet set, cleverly hidden from view when not in use. They are in daily service between Chicago and Cincinnati, and should be seen and used, to be fully appreciated.

All of the Monon's through day trains are made up of smoking cars, new coaches and Parlor and Dining Cars.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

LITERARY NOTES.

IN *Harper's Bazar* for August 12th appears a curiously interesting descriptive article—"A Woman's Management of a Stock Farm." It refers to the notable exhibit at the Columbian Exposition made by Mrs. S. P. T. Willets, whose herds of Guernsey cattle are now famous in this country and abroad. Mrs. Willets's extensive acres, for grazing and other purposes, are situated at Roslyn, L. I. The contribution suggests, incidentally, an enlargement of the activities of woman beyond merely those dairy industries in which so many of them have been successful.

IN view of the near appearance of a new work of fiction from General Lew. Wallace, there is timeliness in a sparkling article in *Harper's Weekly* for August 12th, "The Author of the *Prince of India*;" Some of General Lew. Wallace's Reminiscences of War, Diplomacy, and Literature." The article is illustrated with a new and admirable portrait of the author of "Ben-Hur." The same number of the *Weekly* presents Mr. Richard Harding Davis's descriptive paper, "Constantinople," and a highly interesting account of "Sea Coast Guns" for use at long range.

THE midsummer holiday number of *The Century Magazine* contains, in addition to articles on yachting and camping out, a number of papers relating to foreign travel and art, the opening one being a unique description of "Fez, the Mecca of the Moors," by Stephen Bonsai, the newly appointed Secretary of Legation to China. This paper is a graphic description from personal experience in the holy city of Morocco, and is illustrated by drawings after photographs. As a description of a little-known region which it is now practicable to reach within two weeks from New York, it has a special interest for tourists.

A not less unusual feature is the second paper by Jonas Stading, a Swede, who describes from personal investigation "The Famine in Eastern Russia," this paper being devoted to the relief work of the younger Tolstoy. As personal testimony concerning an event the facts of which are very much disputed, this paper has importance and interest. As before, Mr. Stading's account is illustrated by drawings from photographs taken by the author, and not otherwise procurable.

A third narrative of travel is furnished by a series of "Phillips Brooks' Letters to Children," which are dated from Venice, Wurtzburg, Wittenberg, Vienna, Jeypore, Verona, Suez, Munich, London and elsewhere in Europe, and which show the great preacher's kindly relations with children. These include a letter in rhyme, and are accompanied by notes on his life written by one of his family. A portrait of Bishop Brooks, engraved by Johnson, forms the frontispiece of the magazine.

IN the City Series, now running in *St. Nicholas*, President D. C. Gilman describes Baltimore for the August number. As might be expected, he is inclined to consider the city from the point of view of an educator and consequently gives especial attention to the great libraries and universities that bid fair to wrest from Boston the name of Modern Athens. The article is well worth reading, and is excellently illustrated by Harry Fenn.

An article that will attract every boy who owns, and can use a jack-knife is Miss McCabe's story of "The Boyhood of Edison." Here is a picture of the bright youngster who first printed a newspaper upon a railway train; a facsimile of the paper itself; a full retelling of the

act of heroism that made "Al" Edison a telegrapher; and the story of the inventor's early wanderings as a knight-errant of the wire—all told in easy, untechnical terms a boy can understand.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUG. is as usual a fiction number, containing six short stories, five of them illustrated, and instalments of two short serials by Robert Grant and Harold Frederic. This idea of a fiction number was first realized in Midsummer, 1889, and it has proved one of the most popular features of the magazine. In it have appeared an unusual number of short stories which have become famous, several of them having been the beginning of the national reputation of well-known authors.

In addition to the fiction the August number contains the fourth of the series on "Men's Occupations"—Mr. Julian Ralph's account of the every-day life of "A Newspaper Correspondent." There is probably to-day no other working journalist in this country better able to describe the stirring life of that occupation, and in Mr. Ralph's pages one gets a vivid impression of the pertinacity, industry and steadfastness which are the most evident qualities of a successful journalist. W. T. Smedley (who has made many journalistic excursions as the illustrator of Mr. Ralph's writings) has made a series of effective drawings for this article.

To the group of "Artists' Impressions of the World's Fair" a charming contribution is made by J. A. Mitchell, the clever and versatile editor of *Life*, who describes in his pungent, satirical way "The Types and People at the Fair." This article is fully illustrated with sketches by Mr. Mitchell and Charles Howard Johnson.

THE September *Harper's Magazine*, which will be published Aug. 23 will contain a brilliant account of "A General Election in England," by Richard Harding Davis, illustrated by W. Hatherell; "An Albert Durrer Town," a description of Rocamadour, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, with twelve illustrations by Joseph Pennell; "Texas," a narrative of stirring events in the State's history and a description of its sources, by ex-Senator Samuel Bell Maxey; The Letters of James Russell Lowell, by Charles Eliot Norton; "Down Love Lane," in Old New York, by Thomas A. Janvier; "The Diplomacy and Law of the Isthmian Canals," by Sidney Webster; and "Edward Emerson Barnard," the director of Lick Observatory by S. W. Burnham. The fiction of the Number is agreeably varied. William Black's "The Handsome Humes" reaches its climax, and Miss Woolson's "Horace Chase" approaches an end, which will be reached in the October *Magazine*. There are two short stories: "Gabriel, and the Lost Millions of Perote," by Maurice Kingsley; and "The General's Sword," by Robert C. V. Meyers; while "A Gentleman of the Royal Guard," by William McLennan, tells a tale as romantic as any in fiction—that of the life of Daniel de Gressillon, Sieur du Lhut, the hero of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's novel, *The Refugees*.

THE complete novel in the September number of *Lippincott's* is "A Bachelor's Bridal," by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. It tells of an unconventional and ill-starred marriage and its tragic consequences.

The seventh in the series of Lippincott's Notable Stories is "The Cross-Roads Ghost," by Matt Crim. It is illustrated, as are two other brief tales, "Ishmael," by Richard Malcolm Johnston, and "The Carthusian," from the French of Amédée Pigeon.

Captain Charles King, in "Uncle Sam at the Fair," describes the Government Exhibit at Chicago,

and tells how that part of it which relates to the army is thronged by visitors, while those which display the arts of peace are comparatively neglected.

"In the Plaza de Toros," by Marion Wilcox, is an illustrated article describing an Easter bull-fight at Seville, "the cradle of the sport." The writer, like a good American, observed the spectacle closely, but with little admiration.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer gives "A Girl's Recollections of Dickens" on his first visit to America 1841.

A short study of "Forest Fires," by Felix L. Oswald, is accompanied by his portrait. Judson Daland, M. D. writes of "Hypnotism: its Use and Abuse," Commander C. H. Rockwell of the U. S. Navy, narrates "A Sea-Episode" on a fever-stricken ship.

Under the heading "Don't" F. M. B. offers some advice to young contributors. M. Crofton, under "Men of the Day," discusses Kossuth, James Whitcomb Riley, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

The poetry of the number is by Zitella Cocke, Margaret B. Harvey, Edgar Fawcett and James K. Philips.

The Century has just come in possession of one of the most unique and important historical documents of the age. It is a record of the daily life of Napoleon Bonaparte on board the English ship that bore him into captivity at St. Helena, as contained in the hitherto unpublished journal of the secretary of the admiral in charge. The reports of many conversations held by the admiral with the deposed emperor regarding his important campaigns are given with great fullness, and there is much about the bearing and the personal habits of Bonaparte during the voyage. The Memoirs of Las Cases contain the story of the Emperor's deportation as told by a Frenchman and a follower; this diary is an English gentleman's view of the same memorable journey, and of the impressions made by daily contact with the man who had had all Europe at his feet.

The diary will be published in early numbers of *The Century*.

WHEN TO BUY.

This question is a matter hard to determine. When in need of goods, necessity compels buying at once, but if prices are not known to be right, the quantity bought may be regulated to present needs. We have known dealers to buy goods in July for September delivery, and have awakened to the fact that a good profit had been lost by buying too soon, and again we have known times when July prices could not be duplicated in September. While considerable reliance may be placed upon the representation of an honorable salesman, as to the probable advance or decline in prices, yet, generally speaking, the best results come from merchant's own careful consideration and conclusions. Before it is necessary for him to buy in quantity it is advisable for him to ask different houses for discounts, or best net prices, upon the receipt of which he will know how to intelligently handle the quotations given him by the salesman. However, better prices from the house than the salesman can quote

are a rarity. He not only knows the lowest margin his house will accept, but is thoroughly posted on the prices of his competitors. As a rule, it is safe to place your order in his care, and it should be attended to at a time in advance of actual need as will admit of some little delay, without creating the annoyances and vexations incident to hurried orders when the trade is on.—L. S. Bonbrake, in *Business*.

COST OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

More than twenty-three million dollars have been expended on the World's Fair to date. Or, in exact figures, and according to the report presented to the directors by the treasurer up to and including August 10, the cost of creating and maintaining the exposition was \$23,101,821.16. This does not include the floating indebtedness, which amounts to a few hundred thousands. To offset this \$23,680,417.97 has been collected from various sources. Treasurer Seeberger now has on hand cash to the amount of \$527,244.91.

These figures must impress even the most thoughtless with the greatness of the enterprise. They are the more astonishing, however, when compared with the figures given by other expositions. The most successful affair of the kind previous to the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Paris in 1889, and it cost less than \$9,000,000.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Wisconsin School for the blind, located at Janesville, is maintained by the state for the education of children of school age, whose sight is so defective that they are unable to study in the common schools. In the Literary Department all the common school and high school branches are taught.

The Musical department gives instructions in vocal and instrumental music including piano, organ and violin. The work department endeavors to teach the trades that blind people can profitably engage in. At present pupils are taught piano tuning, rag carpet weaving, chair caning, broom making, hammock, fly-net and fish-net making. The girls are taught plain and fancy, hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting and hammock making and house keeping, including cooking.

Many graduates of this school are now making a comfortable living by means of the trades learned there. The school term begins the second Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks. Thirteen teachers are employed. Board and tuition are free to all pupils, residents of the state. This generous provision places the benefits of the school within the reach of all. If any of our readers are acquainted with a child who is entitled to admission to the school, they will confer a favor by sending the name and address to the superintendent of the school for the blind, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Notes

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 950,570 bush. against 540,158 bush. for the corresponding day last year.

FLOUR is steady and quiet at prices based on \$3.70 and 3.80 for choice hard spring wheat patents, in wood. Millstuffs are firm and scarce at \$12.25 for sacked bran and \$12.75 for middlings.

THE Milwaukee National Bank will resume business. The stockholders have asked for and, doubtlessly, will be granted an extension of time to secure the balance of the \$250,000 required to enable the bank to open again.

ON account of the suspension of the two banks wherein the city funds were deposited Milwaukee is suffering for want of ready money wherewith to keep the financial machinery of the city in operation and several means have been adopted to raise funds for immediate use. Bids for \$485,000 of city bonds will be opened August 24, the purchaser to pay cash.

A great amount of public interest is felt in the forthcoming statement of the Receiver of the Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank or the Mitchell Bank, as popularly known, and though the receiver is not compelled by law to make public the statement it is generally hoped it will be so made.

ANGUS SMITH lately shipped a cargo of 107,000 bushels of winter wheat, on the steamer Schlesinger, to Buffalo. This is the largest cargo ever cleared from Milwaukee. Grain freights are assuming a somewhat livelier aspect but the rates are still low. The Schlesinger took the noted cargo for Buffalo at 1c, while through rates to New York were made for 6 3/4 cents.

MR. F. VAN DER WYNGAERT, president of the Millers' Association of Germany was in the city for a few days during the month and, on the 16th inst. visited the extensive works of the Edw. P. Allis Co.

THE Edward P. Allis Company has issued a handsome souvenir and catalogue containing steel plate engravings of the different departments of the Reliance works. The souvenir will be given away.

LEN. HINCKLEY, the Milwaukee crop expert, who has spent a month in traveling over Minnesota and the Dakotas, estimates the crop of spring wheat of these three states at 70,000,000 bush. He writes that North Dakota will have about 60 per cent of last year's yield, or 40 per cent of that of 1891.

THE flour mills of the city though not operating very ex-

tensively keep up a steady motion in the matter of output showing for the past 10 weeks a minimum daily production of 4,475 barrels and a maximum of 6,500 barrels, the average daily production for the stated time being 5,483 barrels.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE.

[For week ending Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 1893]

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU.

Bulletin No. 18.

Special reports were requested this week from the principal potato counties, and the condition of the crop must be stated as far from promise in 7. Up to the latter part of July potatoes showed a fine growth. The acreage was fully an average one and prospects were excellent for a very large yield. But the deficient rainfall of June and July with very high temperatures have combined to finally lower the standard, and since August 1st there has been a marked deterioration in prospects throughout the whole state. Light but general rain on the 10th gave temporary relief, but the drouth condition was too deep-seated to be relieved by anything but a soaking rain. Reports are almost unanimous in showing the crop to be damaged by the drouth beyond full recovery even though bountiful rains come during the remainder of the season. In many counties the tops stand strong and luxuriant but a close examination shows few tubers in the hills. A two-thirds yield is a large estimate to make upon the condition shown to-day, and unless rain is much more plentiful during August this will have to be reduced.

Corn, of course, has stood the drouth better than any of the other growing crops, but the very large yield estimated during last month must now be considerably modified, and considerable rain will be needed yet to make a large crop.

Tobacco has suffered greatly, and does not show anything like the condition which it did last year at this time.

Light frosts on the 6th and in a few exposed places on the 12th have touched cranberries a little, but the vines are loaded and the promise of a large crop is still good.

The average amount of rain which should fall during the past week is about .85 of an inch; the following selected reports will enable comparisons to be made: Milwaukee .28, Weston .08, Louisville .40, Shawano .31, Union Center .20, Rolling Prairie .24, S. Kaukana .20, Green Bay .20, City Point .20, Brodhead .65, Viola .30, Waupaca .25, Elroy .45, Viroqua

.73, Prairie du Chien 1.78, Liberty Pole .87, Osceola .36, Hillsborough .50, Westfield .40, Valley Junction .50, De Pere .19, Osseo .50, Cadiz 1.17, Juneau .91, Harvey .63, Ladoga .50, Koenig .30, Manitowoc .93, Crandon .24, Delavan .91.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Local Forecast Official,
Weather Bureau Director.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee have lately furnished La Croix Air Circuit Purifiers, with sieves, to Glenn Bros., Hillsboro, Ill.; A. J. Meisenholder, Palestine, Ill.; American Cereal Co., Akron, O.; Sturgis Milling Co., Sturgis, Mich. (2 machines).

THE Cockle Separator Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, have lately made shipments of Kurth Cockle Separators to J. E. Shelton, Madison, N. C.; McGloin & Spillane, Lanesboro, Minn.; L. Banks Holt, Mebane, N. C.; Corbett Mill and Machinery Co., Washington, D. C.; E. M. Holt's Sons, Burlington, N. C.; J. H. Gambrell, Frederick, Md.

THE Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, have made recent shipments of New Era Scalpers to Harsha & Caskey, Portsmouth, O.; Jackson Milling Co., Centralia, Wis., (3d order from this company); D. F. Hess, Freeport, O.; Uhl & Co., Delphi, Ind.; Link & Mallonee, Paris, Ill.; Williams & Groat, Portland, Or., (3 machines); Jos. S. Finch & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; H. E. McEachron, Wausau, Wis.; Knoblock & Ginz Milling Co., South Bend, Ind.; Sturgis Milling Co., Sturgis, Mich., (2 machines); C. H. Cook, Trenton, Mo.; J. L. Wood, Laclede, Mo.; Lowell Milling Co., Lowell, Kas.; C. B. Palmer & Co., Middletown, O., (2 machines); Stewart & Ward, Bellaire, O.; Herman & Hathaway, Blissfield, Mich.; Economy Distilling Co., Economy, Pa.; E. A. Ordway, Rothsay, Minn.; Glenn Bros., Hillsboro, Ill.; E. C. Ordway, Hartland, Wis.; Louis Becker, Manti, Utah.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during July 1893, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 500,832, Automatic Feed-regulator for Mills, A. N. Wolf, Allentown, Pa.
No. 500,714, Separator Sieve, C. Kind, Friendship, Wis.
No. 501,155, Bolting-machine, S. A. Nurdyke, Kansas City, Kans.
No. 501,116, Grain-ventilator, S. A. Towell, Salisbury, N. C.
No. 501,998, Bolting-reel, F. J. Schupp, Marshall, Mo.
No. 501,899, Bolting-reel, F. J. Schupp, Marshall, Mo.
No. 502,071, Dust Collector and Separator, M. F. Gale, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 502,116, Gyration bolt, W. E. Getze, Quincy, Ill.
No. 502,187, Middlings-purifier, W. D. Gray, Milwaukee, Wis.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 23,205, W. H. Stokes, Watertown, S. D., Wheat Flour. The word "SPLENDID" in white letters on red field, used since December 1, 1882.
No. 23,296 to 23,302, Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., seven trade-marks for wheat flour, "PETTIT'S BEST," used since January 1, 1874, "WHITE AND GOLD," used since January 1, 1874, "EMPEROR," used since June 1, 1880, "ASTERION," used since January 1, 1874, "CHRISTIAN'S EXTRA," used since April 1, 1876, "DANUBE," used since August 1, 1880, and "CHRISTIAN'S SUPERLATIVE," used since April 1, 1876.
No. 23,372, and 23,373, Leaycraft & Co., New York, 2 trade-marks, Flour and Meal, "EL JABALI," used since April 15, 1883, and "COBUR DE LION," used since 1891.
No. 23,381, Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Wheat Flour, "ST. LAWRENCE," used since 1875.
No. 23,384, Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Wheat Flour, "MINNEHAHA," used since December 1, 1882.
No. 23,421, Marshall-Kennedy Milling Co., Allegheny, Pa., Wheat Flour, "CAMBRIA," used since January 1, 1892.

OUR arrangements with *Home and Country Magazine*—one of the leaders in its line, issued at *New York Monthly* (sample copies can be found at our office) enables us to supply our readers and only such with it, at a price less than the cost of its production.

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THE wheat yield, generally speaking is light—more than usually light—but the quality of the grain is far above the average, says a report from Grand Forks, N. D. In most places the wheat is No. 1 hard, and unless it bleaches, or is in some way injured, it will rank better than for some time.

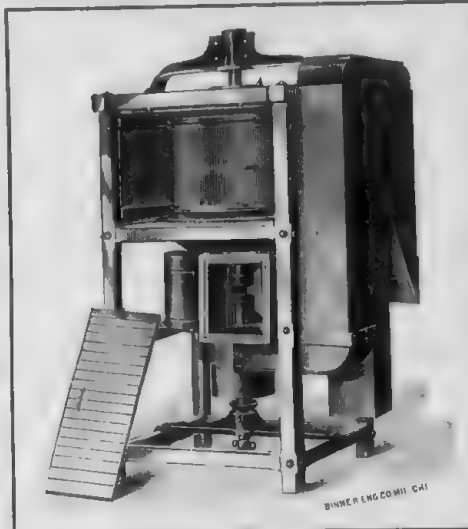
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PATENTS

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[Entered at the Post-Office at Milwaukee, Wis., as mail matter of the second class.]

MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

ON April 29, Judge Seaman listened to an argument on a demurrer to an amended bill in the case of J. H. Russell against the J. A. B. Kern & Sons Milling Co. The Judge, a few days ago, decided to overrule the demurrer and it is now expected the case will come up for trial early in October. No further suits have been instituted on the part of Russell, as this one is considered a test case, and the outcome will have considerable effect on future action.

ING. CESARE SALDINI, of Milan, Italy, President of the Italian National Association of Milling Engineers, has arrived in this country, and will visit the principal flouring mills at Rochester, N. Y., Buffalo, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis and other cities. His object is a thorough investigation of the system in use in this country with a view to an official report to the Association he represents. We trust every facility consistent with the general "good of the order," will be afforded the gentleman, and that in his report will truthfully be embodied the statement that the leading mill-owners of the United States are courteous, accommodating gentlemen, without an exception.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association will be held at Hotel Shikellimy, near Sunbury, Pa., September

12th and 13th. The programme, as published below, embraces several interesting features, including speeches by representatives of the craft, a ride up the Susquehanna river, as far as Lewisburg Dam, and the customary banquet. Following is the programme as arranged by the committee:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 O'CLOCK.

Address of the President.....Hon. C. Hoffa.

Routine Business:

Roll Call.

Reading of Minutes.

Report of the Secretary.

Enrollment of New Members.

Report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Various Committees.

EVENING SESSION, 7.30 O'CLOCK.

Paper, "Practical Use of the Air Purifier and Aspirator".....R. R. Ellis

Address, "Corrugations".....W. Latimer Small

Paper, "Differential Motion".....E. T. Butler

Address, "Millers' Day at the Columbian Exposition".....Asher Miner

Paper, "The Advantages of Local Millers' Associations".....J. M. Hayes

Banquet.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

MORNING SESSION, 8.30 O'CLOCK.

Address, "Separations".....James Newby

Unfinished Business.

Some remarks on "Where Are We At".....B. F. Isenberg

Adjournment.

HOW shall the new crop be moved to market, is, just now, a question that requires serious and immediate consideration. Many suggestions are offered, but none of them, so far, seem to possess sufficient merit to be of practical value. The scheme of certified checks, so often mentioned, is impracticable. The farmer is suspicious of any new method put forth, whereby he is to part with his property without receiving the money therefor or its equivalent—something tangible.

A certified check, payable indefinitely, would, at any time, be looked upon with suspicion, but at the present unsettled state of financial affairs, when banks are failing in every direction, the certified check—particularly as, it is understood, it cannot be realized upon at once—will be refused by the farmer, in exchange for his grain; he would much prefer to trust the buyer, if he has confidence in him, but, unless the farmer is obliged to sell, he will prefer to hold his grain to taking the chances of realizing upon his certified check.

But why be in any haste to move the crop? There, certainly, is no inducement to the farmer; for, with the position the new crop occupies regarding the world's supply, he is master of the situation, providing he can hold his crop for the next four to six months, or until the glutted markets are relieved, when he may reasonably expect to realize old-time prices.

There certainly is no inducement to the miller; for, an early movement, at present prices, means a scarcity later on, with prices unduly inflated, and with which he must meet the competition of the English miller, who, having bought our crop forward, at the depressed prices, can undersell his American competitor, to such an extent that he, the American, is driven out of the foreign market entirely.

The situation is about like this: Present prices are the lowest ever known; the world's supply is deficient; our surplus for export, is the lowest for many years; higher prices are inevitable, for several causes and are likely to advance, first, when our financial affairs resume their normal condition; second, when the large accumulation now held in Chicago, for carrying purposes, begins to move out; third, when our European friends actually realize that our shortage is a fact and not a stock-jobbing canard. Other conditions might be mentioned, tending to show that the longer the crop is held back, the more benefit will be derived by all interested in growing and handling the same, in this country and that an early movement will transfer the benefit to the dealers on the other side of the water.

If these premises be true and we believe they are—why be in a hurry to move the crop? An anxious seller is invariably the victim of a waiting buyer. As Mr. Hubbard, then vice-president of the British and Irish Millers Association, stated, at the convention of 1880, at Cincinnati: "If there is any one thing an Englishman likes better than another, it is to buy cheap."

The situation, this year, certainly does not warrant that we should be "anxious sellers," but, rather, that we should be "waiting" sellers and in no hurry to see the crop move out at the low prices now ruling.

We believe, therefore, that with the present condition of money matters the movement of the crop can be financed in current funds as rapidly as will be necessary for the general good.

ON another page of this issue we publish an account of a boiler explosion at Fostoria, O., resulting in the loss of two human lives besides considerable property. The killed were two young married men, one 27 the other 34 years of age, both having a bright outlook for future prosperity and happy homes, and to be thus suddenly cut down, without a moment's

warning is terrible to contemplate and suggests thought as to the responsibility. Our comment on this sad occurrence is occasioned by a statement made, according to reports of the local press, by the engineer in charge at the time of the explosion. James A. Minnick, the engineer, said that the boiler was considered unsafe. Such being the case and the fact being known to the man in charge, there was no accident (the term usually applied in such events,) in this case. That any such thing as an accident ever occurred is questionable, but when negligence is so plainly apparent, as it is acknowledged in this instance, accident is entirely out of the question. The engineer, or man in charge, acknowledges that he knew the boiler to be unsafe, or at least, that it was so considered, presumably by some one whom the engineer thought competent to give judgment in the matter, and yet we find this man using this unsafe and threatening "engine of death," jeopardizing life and property to an unknown extent. If the boiler was unsafe, it was the duty of the engineer to so inform the owner and demand its being made safe or replaced with a safe one and, in case of refusal, to refuse to operate the destruction-threatening one and, further than that, refuse to passively permit its being operated by another. We do not intimate the forcible stoppage of another's taking the conscientious engineer's position, but the informing of the proper authorities, in such matters provided, of the existing danger and demanding, in the interest of the public welfare, that the operation of a known menace to life and property be immediately discontinued. The engineer of the Cadwallader mill should have done this and he could then justifiably feel relieved of any responsibility for the result; but having failed to use the precaution which must appear proper to sensible people, we cannot but feel that he is morally guilty of criminal negligence, if not of a greater crime. The fact, if such it be, that he had informed the owner, only places the owner in a similar position to his own and does not remove from him the responsibility of the result. All who had a knowledge of the unsafe condition of the exploded boiler, and in whose power a remedy laid, having neglected to make use of the same to the possible extent, are alike guilty and they are of the class of "I-told-you-so's" after the enactment.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

The Financial Situation Still the Controlling Factor in All Markets. Natural Influences have Little Weight. Currency Demanded to Move Wheat With. The Legacy the Wheat Clique Left. The Flour Trade Depression. The Humpty Dumpty of the Flour Trade and His Fall.

THE flour and grain markets have been under the harrow of financial distress another month, with the result of a further break in the record of low prices, both of wheat and flour, its chief product.

Buying "bargains" has long since lost its charms, since every one purchased, for the last year, could have been duplicated the next day or the day after, for less money. Exporters and home trade alike have had the same experience on a steadily declining market, until both are discouraged and have fallen into the ranks of hand-to-mouth buyers, and they cannot be coaxed or driven out by concessions or bull news. Indeed, bull news has no longer any permanent influence on prices of flour, and an advance in the wheat market, on such news, has no effect on demand or prices of flour. In fact it only effects wheat while the shorts are covering; for the heavy export purchasers of the latter have nearly all been on breaks, which caught orders at reduced limits. Yet it must be admitted that Europe has stood up and faced this long and heavy decline with much more courage and hope in the future of prices than our own trade. This is, of course, due to the absence of such financial pressure there as we have endured here for nearly three months, until it is no longer a question of price, or future wants, or prospective higher values, but simply who will take the wheat and pay for it at their own price. This latter has been so low that Europe has been ready to discount her future wants, even in face of bad trade on the other side. At the same time she has a shortage in her wheat crop of more or less magnitude to fill, though it is now believed to be less than expected a month ago. Wheat is her best crop however this year, and rye next, her great shortage being in feed crops and fodder, which she has also been providing against by heavy shipments of hay and oats until, for the moment, the markets on the other side are glutted, and exporters have been resellers of the latter here of late, for September delivery of purchases made for that month, which appear to have been speculation, unless the fodder crops are now turning out better than expected, as the wheat crop is doing.

But Europe is not and has not been a reseller of wheat during all these heavy arrivals of purchases made in the west since before the opening of navigation. There has, of course, been a good reason for it in the loss on such forward purchases, and the habit of foreign buyers of "averaging down" on a break has no doubt stimulated demand as prices kept receding. But this has been more than our local bulls could or dare do in the situation of financial affairs in this country, which have been the controlling influence in our markets the entire month, still remain so and will continue to be until the silver law is repealed, at least, and credits sufficiently restored, so that currency shipments will not be necessary to make purchases of stuff in the west for shipment to the east, as they have been for a week past, since western banks refused to advance on drafts against bills of lading, as the movement of crops and produce is usually done.

Some of our larger grain and flour receivers have refused to do this work for the western banks and pay the cost of their currency shipments to the west, on the ground that this was the business of banks and not commission men, and that it was the duty of western banks to do this for their customers, as usual, instead of "lying down" on New York receivers, as they have on New York banks, to provide them currency to do their local business, instead of taking care of themselves by issuing Clearing House certificates as our city banks have done. Especially have the Chicago banks refused their regular shippers their usual facilities for doing business in the customary manner, and they have done more to intensify the crisis than any other locality, at the same time they have been boasting that Chicago banks have neither failed nor had to issue certificates. So could the New York banks have pursued the same selfish and narrow policy; but it would have caused a violent panic throughout the country and then some Chicago banks, which have been among the biggest borrowers of New York, would have been the first to have felt the crash. This action of western banks has done more to depress their produce markets than any other occurrence since the panic set in, and the west can thank their own financial institutions for it, and the banks of New York that the crisis has not been worse.

Add to this the tying up of nearly \$20,000,000 by the Chicago banks in the Cudahy wheat and provision deals, which helped precipitate the panic at the start, and it will be seen that they did more to bring on

this financial trouble and to intensify it, than all the rest of the banks of the country put together, for the other western banks followed them. Had they attended to their customers, engaged in legitimate trade, instead of the gambling cliques, they would have had money to advance on bills of lading now instead of tied up still by the failure of Cudahy and his clique in provisions. This is the legacy left the country by this gang of desperate speculators, aided and abetted by the Chicago banks.

This will explain the continued decline in wheat which dragged flour with it; for it was dammed up until the flood carried away the dam and everything below it. Had wheat been allowed to seek a market in its natural channels, at the natural season of the year, this record breaking depression in wheat would have been avoided as it has been in corn and oats, of none of which was there an excessive crop last year. As a result of this clique manipulation, prices have gone as much below their true level, since May, as they went above it then, and the flour millers of the northwest have been nearly bankrupted by the corner in May, on which they had to settle their short wheat in Chicago, sold against long wheat in their country elevators, and against flour which they had been unable to sell, while they have had to stand the shrinkage on that wheat left in their country elevators and their unsold flour, since the May deal collapsed. Their losses, both ways, have been simply enormous, and had not the milling interests been in a sound condition, before the panic would have been worse with millers than with banks. The trade has had about as hard a row to travel as the millers, both receivers and jobbers, and no wonder the market for flour is dead, for nearly everybody in it has been hurt the past year by losses on stock and bad debts and poor trade. If anyone has made any money, let him hold up his hand. The New York agent of one of the largest millers in Kansas, who sells high grade Kansas flour at the top prices, says, never did milling stocks sell so low in the history of that state. Good paying milling stocks selling as low as 20c. on the dollar, for cash.

At the close today wheat had got down again on better reports from the yield of spring wheat, lower cables and less export demand on big arrivals on the other side, large Indian shipments and Russian offers, and more rumors of bank troubles in Chicago. The effect on the flour market was to break the price of standard patent springs under \$4.00. Choice were selling at \$3.90 and fancy

at \$4.10, while Pillsbury's is held at \$4.30, at which he worked off 15,000 bbls. late last week. The Duluth top brands are selling at \$4.10@4.15, including Freeman's and the Imperial patents, with \$4.00 bid and \$4.10 asked for the Daisy patents. These now rank next to Pillsbury's, unless Gold Medal comes between, and it is impossible to find what it is selling at. All other grades of spring are neglected and weak, down to \$1.80 and under for feeding stuffs, which were bought ahead for export and scarce; yet exporters are no longer in the market, indeed they have disappeared from everything but city mills for the West Indies, in which there has been a better trade for the month at \$3.80@3.85, closing dull and firm. City patents are still sold well up and firm at or above the top prices of spring patents. Winter flour is generally steady because in light supply, except patents which are a drug at \$3.40@3.70, in bbls.

The City Mills are sold ahead for this month on feed at 80@82½c. and are now asking 85c., but the trade kicks. But there is not much western to keep them out. Exporters and some trade east and city are all drawing on New York. Bakers' springs are selling in sacks from \$2.00, for old, to \$2.50 for new, and at \$2.20 @2.65 in bbls., but nobody wants them at that. Superfine springs, in sacks, \$1.75, fine springs \$1.65, no grade \$1.55@1.60 with no No. 2 springs offering.

There was a good deal of amusement in the flour trade here on the "Millers' Day" fizzle at the World's Fair, and general satisfaction at that evidence of the fall of the "Northwestern" Humpty Dumpty of the flour trade, who has been allowed by stage manager Palmer to play the clown in his paper, until people have come to regard it as a huge burlesque on trade journalism, and its editorial acrobat as a satire on journalists that would not be tolerated outside the wilds of the northwest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1893.

BUFFALO.

THERE is talk among the canal forwarders to organize another "Boatman's Association," or something after the combination which went to smithereens two years ago. That was the best transportation combine ever formed in Buffalo and it lasted just two seasons, or 14 months longer than any other since the canal opened. This one is composed of the worst timber in the late defunct with possibly one exception. The fact that Tom Ryan is in it, and several of the best forwarders are not, looks a little suspicious. The proposed company is dead already. Any

attempt to "organize" the canal into anything which will benefit him is too preposterous for sensible consideration.

Millers in Buffalo and Rochester were persistent buyers of No. 1 Northern wheat at 60¢/61 cents, taking all they could raise money for at those prices and must have a liberal supply on hand. No. 1 Northern sold at 67 cents in 1878 and last year was 85 cents in July. The lowest sale on the last break was 60½. There was no doubt about its cheapness, it was simply a matter of money; the whole crop would have been purchased if that had been forthcoming. With all the dull times and scarcity of funds there were no sour faces among millers. Among the foremost to frown down panicky talk was Mr. George Urban. When everyone was blue he was ready to furnish unlimited quantities of the true Balm of Gilead. As a philosopher Mr. Urban has always ranked first in Buffalo, but he never came out so strong as during a little controversy between several bankers and grain men the other day. After allowing the grumblers full sway he relieved himself of the following: "Never mind, gentlemen, grass will grow, cattle will fatten, and there will be roast beef next year. The only question is who will get the short ribs and who will get a piece just back of the horns."

There is no doubt we have passed through troublesome times. Nothing like it has been seen here in forty years. Some of our grain dealers, who have been on earth since before that time, say they remember when wheat sold for 45¢/50 cents per bushel, but that was at a time when it cost 50 cents per bushel to transport wheat a distance from Buffalo to New York. Such another want of confidence in the price of wheat has never been witnessed among speculators.

The arrival of new wheat in this market dates from the 28th of July, and the way millers jumped for it reminded sellers of the good old days when spring wheat was but little known. The quality is excellent, berry perfect and condition dry as a bone. Buffalo inspection, however, is strict and very few cars of it passed No. 2, most falling in as No. 3 X red, but it was mighty good wheat and did not wait long for buyers at 58¢/59c. White wheat was scarce and little demand for it, in spite of the reports of damage to that grade. There will be white wheat enough and to spare, weevil or no weevil.

It appears to me that my predictions of a lower price for spring wheat than was ever struck, was nine months too previous. What a fortune could have been made by the persis-

tent bear from that time when wheat was \$1.02. The steady increase in the visible supply has been my pointer. But let it be understood it was not the visible supply as reported by either Chicago or New York. The figures furnished by these boards are ridiculously inaccurate and have lost all influence on speculation. The manner in which they are tabulated long disgusted those on the inside and the sooner a few old fogys are replaced by men not too lazy to hustle for information the better it will be for our Boards of Trade. The exchanges are filled with old men who do not keep pace with the strides made by commerce during the past ten years. The figures sent out from Buffalo are a farce, and while in Duluth a few weeks ago the same lack of system was brought to my notice. Bradstreet is about as reliable as the figures furnished by New York, and nobody cares a straw, in Chicago, what either of them say.

The Buffalo Electric Light and Power Company, of which Mr. George Urban is president, are negotiating with the Niagara Falls Brush Electric Light Company for the purchase of their plant, and will construct a lighting plant at the Falls equal to any in the world. Buffalo will soon get power and light from the Falls in spite of the short-sighted policy contemplated by the Tunnel Company. The new light for Buffalo will come from Schoellkopf & Matthews' hydraulic canal, which is nearly completed and is expected to furnish as much power as the great tunnel.

Messrs. Newell & McNiven, brokers, made a ten-strike when they got several of their wealthy customers in the September pork deal, getting them short at about \$23.00. Rival brokers thought they had cut a dog in two and persuaded all but three to get out as best they could. The "sandy" three carried away \$85,000 as their profits when pork dropped to \$10.25. "Bob" immediately put them short of lard and increased the pile \$21,000 in less than two hours. Besides this he made them buy wheat at 58¢/59c., taking them out at 61¢/61½, adding \$8,500 more to the big winnings. This is all right as far as it goes but the friends of lucky speculators are a little anxious about further proceedings and are advising them to let good enough alone and not venture in beyond their necks again.

The style of the old firm of Simons & Co. has been changed to Simons & McMullen. Mr. Fred. L. McMullen has been with Simons & Co. for twenty years and for the past seven has really been the head of the firm. This firm has long en-

joyed the confidence of Rochester and other mills in this state and Pennsylvania, through their straightforward dealings, coupled with sound judgment. As a judge of grain Mr. McMullen is one of the best in Buffalo. The firm merits a continuance of past favors.

The "H. O." building is completed and is the finest structure in that portion of the city. It is a massive four story brick. A large amount of their product is in the lower story and the machinery will be put in as soon as possible.

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Company has been caught in the financial pressure and badly squeezed. Not that there was a failure, it is simply a case of too much paper; obliging customers, renewing notes, upon which it is very difficult to realize in times like the present. The firm asked an extension, which their creditors readily granted, and the business will go on as usual. The liabilities are \$248,000 and assets fully \$600,000. There isn't the least possible doubt of the firm's solvency under the circumstances. But the firm will now take a different course and not carry too many creditors.

Harvey & Henry will start up their old rye mill as soon as the new crop is fit to use. Rye sold in Buffalo at 50c. last week and will probably go lower.

The Canadian authorities, finding grain going by their doors, concluded to get some of it and it mattered little to them by what means. So the old rebate is being paid, and together with the difference between the Montreal rate and that to New York from Buffalo, gives them the advantage of about ¼c. per bushel. Uncle Sam will presently drop down on Johny Canuck and ask him to explain.

Secretary Denison B. Smith, of the Toledo Board of Trade, has been instructed to send a letter to the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange in which objection is made to loading canal boats with fertilizers on their west bound trip and then loading them with wheat eastward bound. "It is a hindrance to the already overburdened lake traffic," or something to that effect. How silly! how just like Toledo that remonstrance is. Denison B. should know better than to send such a letter, no matter what the Toledo Board of Trade "resolved." Did he not know that the same vessels which took this odorous freight to Toledo brought back freight to Buffalo as a return cargo. Perhaps Mr. Smith may also be classed among the Secretaries of Exchanges who depend upon local newspapers to furnish reliable information to compile statistics which they are paid to keep themselves.

During the height of grumbling about a dull lake business Buffalo received nearly 5,000,000 bushels of grain and 3,000,000 bbls. of flour, besides 10,000,000 feet of lumber and an unusually heavy amount of other freight, besides sending to the west 40,000 tons of coal. All this in three days! Still the growlers kept growling. But it was ever thus and will continue to be so. The trouble is with excessive tonnage; shipbuilding has been overdone, that's all. When Capt. Frank Perew, the oldest vessel owner on the lakes, sold out and told the buyers of his vessels that there was too much tonnage by 35 per cent, it was time to call a halt, but many big carriers have been built since then. Buffalo has furnished several, the last one being launched two weeks ago, with a capacity nearly up to the largest.

The flour trade has been active in spite of the orders of agents to take only the best customers. The best patents sold down to \$3.85, but later in the month were back to \$4.00. We have seen the bottom no matter how low wheat may go before the first of September.

Millfeed was never in as good demand as it has been during the past month. Prices were advanced \$1.00 per ton after the 10th of this month and did not check buying. Coarse winter bran, sacked, sold at \$15.75 and spring at \$15.00; white middlings \$16.75. Hay is high for the season but nothing in proportion to what it should be with such an active foreign demand. Choice old hay is selling at \$15 and new at \$12@13 per ton.

Grain dealers demanded currency for a few days and would not take checks. This fad did not last long as several were handed bags of silver too heavy to carry and concluded to quit that nonsense. Buffalo business men concluded not to play into the hands of the gamblers in Chicago and bankers furnished the following stamp to their customers: "This check is payable only at the Buffalo Clearing House or in New York exchange."

What has become of our old friend Alex. Mann? Where, O where is this ancient but honorable flour drummer? Several inquiries from millers have been made on 'Change lately. Has he fallen into the snares of the old woman who runs the Northwestern tea-pot?

Mr. George Sandrock, president of the German American Bank, is one of the best barometers of the financial situation in the universe. When he steps on 'Change, with a Jay Gould air, things are brighter, and when he dodges out as though a ghost had been seen you can bet the boys keep away from

him. His friends are getting him in shape for the mayor's seat next year. "The people's George" must run.

DULUTH.

DURING the whole period of the present financial scare, the bank clearings of the leading cities throughout the country as telegraphed to and collected by R. G. Dun & Co. weekly, have shown, in almost every instance a decrease of volume of business of from 10 to 80 per cent. Up to the last report Duluth stood alone in the column of increase and her business generally has been good throughout. No banks have suspended nor business houses failed, and trade in all departments of industry, while seriously hampered by the general depression, has been fairly active. No part of the country can escape the effects of the prevailing calamity and that the institutions in this corner have held up as they have, simply shows a wonderful amount of vitality at the head of the lakes, and is evidence that if the country had been spared the general infliction of distrust, Duluth would have recorded her greatest era of prosperity. As it is, there has been a marked curtailment all along the line. Lake commerce up, has greatly fallen off, while the output in same lines has been practically suspended. The flouring mills have suffered in the stagnation, running unevenly and under light pressure. In July but 30,049 bbls. were turned out in this city and something like 100,000 across the bay. During the same month, last year, Duluth has a record of 87,955 bbls. During the past two weeks the output in Duluth has been in the neighborhood of 25,000. There is absolutely nothing to encourage the manufacture of flour. The highway robbery of exchange that has been inaugurated by the banks is almost prohibitive of any trade. A business that is run close and done on a small margin of profit cannot pay the present rate of \$45.00 a thousand on New York exchange, as demanded. High ocean freight rates have tended to discourage much export business, and the lack of currency seems to be the principal blocking factor in the domestic centres. Millers are hopeful that the congressional mill at Washington will soon go beyond the chaff of party politics and devise some means of relief. In this hope and the arrival of large sums of gold from Europe is based a brighter outlook for the future.

The demand for feed continues active and orders are booked well in advance and bran finds ready sale at \$11.50 per ton and red dog ranges in

200 lb. sacks at \$12.00@12.25 per ton.

The production and receipts of flour, and receipts of grain during July, as compared with July last year, as shown by the report of Secretary Welles of the Duluth Board of Trade, were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour produced, Duluth, barrels	30,049	87,955
Flour produced, Superior, barrels	99,161	...
Flour received, barrels	518,738	560,128
Wheat, bushels	2,463,439	2,397,131
Corn, bushels	...	30,887
Oats, bushels
Rye, bushels
Barley, bushels	420	...
Flax seed, bushels	165	5,600

The shipments of flour and grain for July, 1893, as compared with July, 1892, were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls.,	770,397	619,687
Wheat, bushels	3,280,335	3,121,612
Corn, bushels	...	30,887
Oats, bushels
Rye, bushels	439	...
Barley, bushels	5,181	...
Flax seed, bushels	367	835

The production of flour for the first half of the month has been in excess of that for the corresponding period in July, and the output for August will materially exceed that of July.

The wheat market, in touch with the market in other centres, is still weak and sluggish, falling to the lowest point in history during the past month. Wheat receipts, under all the circumstances, for the past week or two have been quite heavy, last week amounting to 300,000 bushels against 450,000 the week before, and 320,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. Country elevators contain considerable wheat yet and the movement will be fairly active up to the time when the new crops begin to move. Stocks of wheat showed a decrease last week of 431,247 bushels as compared with an increase of 45,502 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

The reports issued by the numerous agents of the Northern Pacific railroad, along the line passing through the grain territory, and compiled by the general freight department, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5, showed the crop to be in fair condition and ready for the reaper about Monday the 14th inst. These reports embraced the fields along the line of the road in Minnesota and North Dakota. The estimates of the probable yield varied from 10 to 20 bushels per acre upon the different divisions. Taking the average of all the reports there will certainly be over three-fourths of an average crop of a very superior quality of wheat, which (considering the wet and backward spring, the intense heat and mid-summer drought) is a better result than had been expected. These reports were not compiled in view of affecting the market one way or the other and are perhaps the most reliable of any that have yet been collected and announced.

There appeared a few days ago in a New York paper, a highly sensational story purporting to have been telegraphed from Boston, concerning an alleged fraudulent deal on the part of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. of Minnesota. The story was, in brief, that certain officers of the company issued \$1,500,000 worth of forged duplicate certificates for grain in storage in country elevators, whereby 73 banking institutions of New England were victimized. The forged certificates, it was alleged, were deposited with the Eastern banks as collateral, some \$800,000 in New England and the rest in New York City. The stockholders, the story was, were dumfounded when the facts came to their notice and offers of settlement with the banks were made, and terms of compromise offered. The company, the story has it, was then reorganized as the Lake Superior Elevator Co. with Geo. Cooksey, of the David Dows Co., New York, as president. The terms offered the banks, it was asserted, were 60 per cent cash, and the balance to be paid in annual installments.

As soon as these stories appeared, I called on the general officers of the company to ascertain the truth of the matter, and whether the truth was told or not, I do not say, but give a brief condensation of their statements: M. J. Forbes receiver of the company, being out of the city could not be seen, Col. C. H. Graves, who is in a position to know the inside history of the matter said: "There have been no forged or duplicate certificates issued. The only part of the story that is true is that the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. has failed, and that the Lake Superior Elevator Co., owning a considerable amount of the stock, has made propositions to pay the creditors."

George Spencer, President of the Lake Superior Company said: "There have not been any duplicate certificates issued; that part of the story is untrue. Neither have any suits been begun by Eastern banks. There is not a word of truth in the Boston story. The work of reorganizing the Northern Pacific Elevator Co., is proceeding and it is expected that it will soon be arranged."

T. L. Cardin, Manager of the Minneapolis end of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co.'s business said: It is especially unfortunate that this untrue and absurd story should be printed at this time, as everything is progressing satisfactorily toward a settlement of troubles into which the company had been plunged. The spirit of the story is untrue and facts are exaggerated. There is held in the East, scattered

everywhere, about \$1,000,000 of the Company's paper, for which the banks held about 60 per cent collateral in the way of warehouse receipts. This paper is endorsed by the Lake Superior Elevator Co., which concern owns a million dollar plant in Duluth, and whose stockholders are liable for a million more and are able to pay it. The Eastern banks are not only protected in ample manner, but are satisfied with the situation. At the time when these warehouse certificates were issued there was a bushel of wheat in the country behind every bushel called for in the certificates; but the Duluth managers of the Elevator Co. lost \$250,000, margining wheat in Chicago, when it advanced 12 cents on them and, in order to protect themselves from loss, they sold on the Duluth Board of Trade 518,000 bushels, of the actual wheat which had been shipped them to Duluth, credited the money upon the books and squared the Chicago losses.

"It was these losses that forced the company into a receiver's hands, precipitated by attachments of Canadian banks, which attachments were afterwards waived. After selling 518,000 bushels the Duluth managers of the Elevator Co. had 100,000 bushels left which they turned over to the receiver."

That was the situation and story two or three weeks ago. In the United States court on August 8, George Spencer of this city was appointed receiver of the Union Improvement and Lake Superior Elevator Companies, a bond being filed of \$100,000 in each case. This was the outcome of a suit brought by George L. Stebbins against the Union Improvement Co. to recover \$80,000 due on a promissory note given by the Northern Pacific Elevator Co., dated May 8, '93, for 30 days, the note was endorsed by both Companies. The other action is by Stebbins against the Lake Superior Elevator Co. for \$50,000, on the same conditions as the other note. It was alleged in these suits that the Lake Superior Elevator Co.'s property does not exceed in value \$800,000 while its liabilities amount to \$1,400,000; that the value of the Union Improvement Co.'s property does not exceed \$400,000, while its liabilities are over \$1,000,000. It was charged in each suit that the grain on hand is encumbered by warehouse receipts. A number of creditors threatened to attach the grain and thereby prevent the plaintiff from realizing on his claims. Mr. Spencer was directed to collect the debts due each Company, and all the properties of both Companies were turned over to him.

In explanation of all the complications of these Elevator Companies, Receiver Spencer has given the following statement to the public:

"The Lake Superior Elevator Company and the Union Improvement and Elevator Company are the owners of all the terminal warehouses at Duluth. They have been involved for some time by reason of the failure of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company and the Red River Valley Elevator Company. These last named companies went into the hands of a receiver in June. For some time past negotiations have been pending for a reorganization of these companies, and substantially all the stockholders and creditors of the companies have approved the reorganization. However, two or three of the smaller creditors of the companies have been threatening to institute suits and attach the elevator plants, and consequently this application for a receiver was made with a view of preventing any creditor getting an improper advantage or preference over the others."

"The receiver is directed to continue the business of storing grain as usual, so that the appointment of a receiver will in no way interrupt business, but will, on the contrary, insure the continuance free from annoyance by any creditor. The appointment of the receiver does not affect the warehouse receipts of the company in any way, as the grain in store in the houses is not included in the assets of the company which pays to the receiver and the creditors of the company have no claim upon it. The receiver is directed to honor warehouse receipts as usual and to continue the business in all respects as it has been conducted in the past. The only change there will be in the conduct of the business in future will be that it will be managed by the receiver instead of the officers of the two companies. But as Mr. Spencer has for some time been the managing officer of both concerns it is apparent that the change will be more formal than otherwise. Negotiations for the reorganization of the terminal and country companies is progressing satisfactorily, so that it is probable that the receivership will be merely of a temporary character."

Mr. Forbes, of the companies, in commenting on the above said: "The receivership will in no wise affect the business of the companies in Duluth. It will go on just as before and in the same hands, for Mr. Spencer, the receiver, was the executive officer of the company. The new move has no effect on the present status of the Northern Pacific and Red River Companies."

The Minnesota State Elevator, voted to be built at the expense of the public, is having about as much trouble as the proprietor of a weary Midway oriental dance-house. The latest phase is an injunction served on the warehouse commission restraining them from proceeding and compelling them to show cause why they should not desist from the scheme entirely. In accordance with the original plan the commission selected a site here and bought it, and then advertised for bids for building the elevator. These bids were opened and it was found that R. K. O'Neil, of St. Louis, was the

lowest bidder, his bid being \$198,700. Three Chicago firms were bidders; the Heidenrich Company bid \$242,000; the Metcalf-McDonald Co., \$239,000; and J. I. Moulton & Son, \$237,000. No sooner was the contract awarded than an injunction was served. The plaintiff is Henry Rippe, of Fairmont, Martin County. A temporary injunction was issued and will be argued before Judge Kelley, Aug. 16. Rippe runs an elevator at Fairmont and claims that on account of his being compelled to pay inspection fees, and the fact that the elevator is to be built from these fees, it is taxing one class of citizens to erect a public building which will enter into competition with and injure them in their business, which, he says, is unconstitutional. He calls attention to the law which created the grain and warehouse commission and provided that the fee should be no larger than was necessary to keep up the force, and says the action is in violation of that as well as of the constitution. He recites the fact that there was a surplus of over \$69,000 in the fund in April, and that the committee proposes, not only to use this but to incur a debt of \$150,000 in the erection of the warehouse, which he and others in his line of business will be taxed, through the inspection fees, to pay.

Members of the warehouse commission, who have been in the city during the past week, state that they will fight the injunction to the end, and that they will build the granger elevator unless stopped by force. There is not much doubt but what this venture will have a troublous time of it before it is in shape to receive the farmers' grain, and afterward, if there will ever be any afterward.

It is announced that A. J. Sawyer & Co. will discontinue business, the Sawyer interests retiring. The business will be continued.

The Duluth roller mill is to start up after an idleness of three months. F. A. Gooding has least the property; he was formerly connected with the Van Dusen-Harrington grain house. H. P. Gill will superintend.

H. F. J.

DULUTH, AUG. 12.

SUPERIOR.

AMONG the other things to which Superior "points with pride," are her flouring mills. These institutions, despite the general paralysis of business, are not only in a healthful condition, but are running and giving employment to a large number of men. Their activity and confidence inspire weak-kneed concerns, and Superior is glad to acknowl-

edge them as the strongest factor in her industrial make-up. In July they turned out 99,000 bbls. of flour, and for the present month the output will be greater. The demand is still very weak and the wheels are turning against a decidedly adverse wind, yet no artificial or real panic can wholly drive people out of the notion of eating. The output from the head of the lakes for the past four weeks, and from the date of my last letter, with comparisons, was as follows:

	1893	1892	1891
Output, bbls.	30,117	6,595	25,061
Exports, bbls.	39,683	17,351	27,425
Aug. 5	30,117	6,595	25,061
July 29	39,683	17,351	27,425
July 22	41,174	7,857	17,144
July 15	37,639	8,750	27,265
			15,081

One or two of the new mills will be running during the latter weeks of this month, and by the 1st of September, all of them, as it is now expected, will be in operation. With the revival of business this fall, and the mills here running to anything near their combined capacity, Superior will be about the liveliest flouring center in the country. The wisdom of building those mills here instead of placing them at Minneapolis or some other interior town, is becoming more and more apparent as the low freight rates by lake are considered. The advantage of location is about equal to a fair profit on the business which, in these times, is worth considering. There is no intention on the part of any of the mills to shut down, but on the contrary the volume of trade from now on, despite the hard times, will be increased rather than curtailed.

There has been no improvement in lake freights, and shippers have abundant offers at 1½¢ a bushel to Buffalo; and 2¼¢ to Kingston. The charges east of Buffalo are about four times greater than from Superior to that city. Even at these low rates vessels are begging the business, and there is no prospect for any change for the better. The scarcity of currency and the high rates for New York exchange are now held to be largely responsible for the embargo on business, yet there are none more sanguine of better times in the near future than the millers, as is evidenced by their continued business and preparations for increasing the output.

The report of the grain inspector and weigher, of the cars inspected on the various railroads for July is as follows:

Northern Pacific	37
Eastern Minn.	2,390
C. St. P. M. & O.	64
St. P. & D.	81
Total	3,052

The number of bushels received was 2,043,135; number of bushels shipped, 1,550,905; cars inspected out of store, 19.

The board of directors of the Superior Board of Trade held a

meeting recently to hear a proposition from J. J. Atkinson to furnish a sample room and market quotations for \$100 a month, provided the business should be done in the Breunig Block. The question was referred to a committee consisting of E. E. Barton, L. R. Hurd and C. J. McCollum. A final report will be made in the latter part of this month.

The Duluth Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, considered the Superior Belt Line elevator, and the warehouse was made regular, the bonds of the company being approved. Grain receipts for wheat stored in elevator "M" and warehouse "N" (Harrington houses) were made regular for delivery on the Duluth board.

Recent reports from the crops in this locality are to the effect that wheat, oats and barley are a light crop. Rains have relieved the continued drought but corn and potatoes were pretty badly affected. The rains of the past few days have been general over northern Wisconsin and of great benefit.

All the inside work on the Grand Republic mill has been completed, and the millwrights have disappeared. The engines are in place and the mill is practically ready for business. Work on the elevator is being pushed rapidly, and the mill would have been running before Aug. 15 if there had been no delay in procuring material for the elevator.

Inspector Nelson, who has charge of the branch office, on this side of the bay, of the Minnesota inspection bureau, said, with reference to grain receipts: "Wheat is coming in quite lively, the elevators receiving about 300 cars a day of fine hard wheat. I do not think the spring wheat crop will be over 70,000,000 bushels this season; I think Mr. Pillsbury's estimate is too high."

A. W. Wilkins, secretary of the Anchor Milling Co., is now located permanently in Superior, having come recently from Milwaukee, where for a long while he had been engaged in the grain trade with Angus, Smith & Co.

The three new flouring mills — all immense, thoroughly equipped institutions — will be ready to begin grinding this month. These industries run the year around and will directly and indirectly give employment to a large force of men. Their inauguration into the grinding business will be hailed with especial satisfaction by citizens generally.

Capt. James Davidson, of Bay City, it is said, will build five large steamers this coming winter to be added to the lake fleet. The boats will be out in time to catch the early trade in 1894. Capt. Davidson has faith in the growth of the lake commerce

and in the dulled season of the past decade, and at a time when his own boats are unable to find profitable employment he is preparing to add to the tonnage. His son-in-law, G. A. Tomlinson, is stationed at the head of the lakes, looking after charters here.

Capt. Alex. McDougall, of the whalebacks, was asked about the future operations of his company, and stated that operations would be resumed at the yards and carried on actively during the winter. By the time spring trade opens several handsome whalebacks will have been added to the fleet.

Several hundred men are employed at the flour sheds, and more flour was handled last month than during any previous month this season. Collector Shield's report of the port of Superior for July was in part as follows: Arrivals and clearances, 284; total tonnage, 381,530; shipments of wheat, 680,982 bushels; other grain, 7,500 bushels; flour shipments, 493,615 barrels; ore shipped, 22,720 tons; shipments of bran, 21,645 sacks; copper matte, 1,230 tons; wool, 50 tons, and lumber, 2,775,000 feet. There were 18 foreign arrivals; total tonnage, 17,906. Wheat shipments, 526,792 bushels; flour shipments, 1,750 barrels.

The receipts were: Coal, 217,284 tons; salt, 3,000 barrels; sugar, 1,650 barrels; stone, 1,000 tons; railroad ties, 48,000; building paper, 57 tons; cargoes of merchandise, 23; steel plate, 225 tons; bar iron, 2,640 tons; cement, 1,500 barrels.

During the past week there has been something of an exodus of idle men westward to the harvest fields, yet the low wages offered, and the absence of material concessions on the part of the railroads have had a tendency to reduce the usual number which goes out at about this time of the year. The Great Northern road has just issued notice of a harvest excursion of one fare for the round trip from the head of the lakes, plus \$2. The Northern Pacific road also announces excursion rates to points in Minnesota, west of and including Wadena, Fergus Falls and Breckenridge; also to all stations on its line in North Dakota and Manitoba for one fare plus \$2, round trip. Tickets are limited to 20 days from date of sale; stop-over going and continuous trip returning. The report comes that 5,000 men are needed in the harvest fields, and it is charged that a considerable number of the big army of unemployed in this city will go forward. Men who have been earning from five to ten dollars a day seem to hesitate about going out to harvest at \$1.50 and paying their expenses en route.

Harvesting in the Red River Valley will begin in earnest this week, and the latest reports from there agree that the average yield will be better than was at first anticipated. In some of the fields, where threshing has been finished, the yield has been from 22 to 25 bushels per acre. One of the serious questions is going to be ready cash with which to move the crop. This will require an abundance of ready currency, and the present outlook is not a very promising one that it will be in circulation or obtainable. At present this question presents more uncertainties than the weather.

Thursday of last week, Aug. 10, W. B. Thompkins fell in an elevator bin in annex "L" of the Lake Superior Terminal Company's elevator and was instantly killed. He was an employee of the General Fire Extinguisher Co., putting in automatic sprinklers in that system of elevators, and was standing on a plank which broke. He lived at Brookville, Ind.

T. P. Benton & Son, of La Crosse, are doing the electric light wiring for the Listman mill and Cargill elevators.

Manager J. S. Miller, of the Russell & Miller Milling company has sailed from England on his return trip and is expected in Superior this week.

Charles Siegel has left the Lake Superior mill where he has held the position of second miller since the mill started, and has gone to Kansas City to take charge of the J. B. M. Kehler mill.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads have issued the following circular to the commission merchants and grain receivers at the head of the lakes: "Commencing Aug. 1, all charges on grain arriving over the above lines will be collected direct from the party actually receiving shipments, i. e., charges on grain delivered to elevators, mills, or other industries direct, instead of, as heretofore, from the original consignees."

This action was anticipated and had been thoroughly discussed by the dealers here.

Business has been so light in the way of water shipments from the head of the lakes for the past month that those autocrats of commerce—lake captains—will now speak to flouring mill men, and will occasionally go so far as to be accommodating to them in the matter of shifting boats, loading, etc. This is a change from flush times very much appreciated by the shippers.

There is also a light up freight. Last year the Great Northern boats brought from 800 to 1200 tons of package freight each trip; now 200 tons

is a big load. Last year there were 2,000 tons of binding twine; this year, none.

The Freeman mill made its best run last week, turning out 10,786 barrels of flour. The mill was built with a nominal capacity of 1500 barrels a day; it can turn out 1,700 barrels without especial effort.

Grain in store at Superior and in Duluth on Monday morning last and on comparative dates, was as follows:

	Aug 7, bus.	July 29, Aug. 6/92 bus.
No. 1 hard	131,354	129,353
No. 1 northern	3,983,282	4,388,490
No. 2 northern	112,823	130,580
No. 3 spring	3,288	12,924
No grade	10,631	8,764
Rejected and condemned	33,349	37,191
Special bin	41,351	41,654
Total wheat	4,326,639	4,757,908
		2,840,025

The Smith-Free Towing Co. has recently entered the business in competition with the Inman Line. There is a war on.

Quotations of rates on export flour, through shipment, at this writing are in cents per 100 lbs.: London and Liverpool, 35.23c; Leith and Bristol, 36.57c; Glasgow, 38.89c; Amsterdam, 38c.

SUPERIOR, Aug. 14. J. F. H.

SKILL IN MILLING.

Ever since roller milling began to make progress in this country there has been a scarcity of skilled head millers, that is to say, of millers with practical knowledge of the work expected of them. The milling examinations in connection with the City and Guilds of London Institute, were expected to furnish a supply of the material wanting; but unfortunately, owing to one or two failures in the early days of roller milling, it has been the custom to ridicule the pretensions of those applicants for positions as foremen or roller men who come armed with a certificate or even with a silver medal, gained at these examinations. What was wanted naturally was a combination of practical and theoretical knowledge of flour making, and of the new flour milling machinery. Theoretical knowledge was attainable by reading technical articles in the milling press, and by diligent study of the catalogues of milling engineers; but where was the practical study to come from in the years 1880 to 1882, when, in fact, there were few if any masters of the art to teach the student? We well remember that a certain miller 10 or 12 years ago had erected for him a complete plant on the roller system. Not a man in the mill had ever seen a roller mill or a purifier at work, and at the last moment avowed their inability to run the mill. Their master could not teach his men, so he was driven to the necessity of advertising in this journal for a full staff for a sack roller plant. He obtained the

staff required, we believe, but his wages sheet presented a very different complexion to those of the pre-roller days. What we wish to deprecate, however, is the fashion of deprecating the results of the milling examinations and the system of theoretical teaching in general for millers. We personally know of several cases in which successful students of these examinations have turned out to be very capable millers, far and away above the miller with practice and no theory; of course there were some failures, especially in cases where too much was expected by master millers, ignorant themselves of what was required; but these failures are now few and far between, for it is within the reach of every student to pass an apprenticeship in mills actually at work, and the practical knowledge thus gained, added to his theoretical knowledge obtained whilst studying for the milling examination, places him on quite a distinct level to that of the milling operative, or foreman of the old stone mills.—*Millers Gazette, London.*

HOISINGTON, KAN., NEEDS A FLOURING MILL.

It is something strange that a first class flouring mill has not been located in this city before this. The only reason we know of why one has not, is that our people have been negligent in the matter and have not let the world know of the inducements this location offers. To those who are unacquainted with our surroundings we will state that Hoisington is a young and growing town of 800 people, located at the centre of one of the best grain producing counties in the state, a county that every year ranks from first to fifth in the rank of wheat producing counties. From five hundred to a thousand carloads of wheat are shipped from this station annually and more is being produced each succeeding year, every bit of which should be marketed in a manufactured state. What we need is a large mill, one with a daily capacity of not less than 250 barrels, and we are confident that the investment would prove a profitable one for the owners. At Great Bend, just ten miles from Hoisington, flouring mills, consuming over 700,000 bushels of grain annually, are run with great success to their owners, and Hoisington offers equally as good inducements as a location. Reader, if you know of anyone wanting to locate such a mill, by all means tell him of Hoisington. All inquiries will be cheerfully answered by the editor of this paper.—*Dispatch.*

FLOUR FUTURES.

It seems reasonable when a trade gets down to where it comes to a standstill, that some means should be devised to pull it out of the chaos circumstances have placed it in, and that seems to be where the flour trade is now. We have had a succession of crops that have created a surplus for which means should be devised, to so care for it, that there will be no need of such liquidation generally resorted to, in order to reach rock bottom, and all that is required will be such facilities as can be afforded by the different interests, working together for a mutual purpose of extricating ourselves from the hole we have been put in, and by adopting a system of grading that will permit the selling of flour contracts for distant delivery. We will help all interested in the trade, from the jobber, receiver and the miller, and last but not least the railroads, as by this means they will double their income from the flour trade.

The jobber will be benefited, in as much as he will be in a position to buy his flour for cash, as he will receive documents that will afford him the opportunity to negotiate his own loans. It will help the receiver as he can make his deliveries and collect for same promptly, and turn his capital quicker and oftener. It will help the miller for the reason that he can make his sales either for cash, or if he sells for future, the price will follow the premium now paid on wheat, which does not exist now, and as to the railroads, by affording the proper facilities, and issuing such certificates on surrender of bills of lading and other papers as will be necessary to carry title on the goods, will bring forward an accumulation that may test their already enormous room, but which they can readily increase, and by it afford a market that will attract the buyers of the world.

As to establishing the proper grades there is no possible trouble, and I venture to say that flour graded by a corps of expert inspectors, will result fully as satisfactory as the usual run of any mill can be, as they get off grade once in a while, and will be called to come up or their grade will be cut down. The scheme is feasible, is worth a trial, and should be attended to at once.

There is a rumor supposed to come from Washington, that the duty is now the same on cereals, whether milled or unmilled, coming into Germany from the United States, and this duty I am given to understand is considerably less than that levied on Russian cereals, and that before the reduction was made the tariff was about

three times as great as it is at present.

The information also comes that many German bakers are already using American flour to advantage, and that an exhibit of cereals is to take place at Mayance in August. Now, let us get up our grades, forward them to that exhibit, and have the German people understand our system, and the quality of our goods. We have no time to lose, some one should take the initiative, and a meeting of the flour trade should be called at once, and a committee appointed to draw such rules as will permit us to make a start, at the earliest, possible moment.—Janvier Le Duc in *Produce Exchange Reporter*.

A NEW WATER POWER.

The Minneapolis *Journal* of August 3 says: I. R. Beery, who has been with the Union Debenture Company for a number of years, has completed an invention that is destined to revolutionize many of the methods at present employed in utilizing water power. The invention is a water wheel that is constructed on so easy and simple a plan that it seems a marvel it has not been thought of before. Mr. Beery has had the idea in mind for a year and a half past, but it was only about two months ago that the first machine was completed and set in motion. The present machine was put in place yesterday, and heavy cables used to make it fast to the shore. It is constructed of three boats or floats, made of heavy timbers. These floats are shaped like catamarans, about 18 feet long, 5 feet deep and 12 inches thick, placed in parallel positions about 10 feet apart and fastened together by timbers. On these boats are placed heavily braced bearings, about a foot high, to receive the central shaft on which the paddles revolve. At each side of the central float are the paddle wheels, which are built on two strongly braced iron frames in the form of equilateral triangles. Each wheel has three paddles, 4 by 8 feet, arranged so that they enter the water alternately, thus giving continuous power. The central shaft has a large cog wheel which engages a small beveled cog wheel by which the number of revolutions is multiplied by 13. Power is transmitted by a grooved pulley on the bevel gear shaft.

In the trial made yesterday afternoon under circumstances which were not the most favorable, the paddles made 8½ revolutions per minute, making the revolutions per minute of the power wheel about 120. The amount of horse power is variously estimated at from 10 to 35, according to the speed of the current. The uses to which

the wheel and the power obtained can be put are many, but the main idea is to use it in western streams for irrigating purposes and placer mining.

Mr. Beery has not yet decided what course to pursue in the construction of his machines, but he will probably manufacture them himself here in Minneapolis. There is no question but that the invention will prove a valuable acquisition to the means already employed to utilize water power, as the machine can be used in any rapid water course, is portable and comparatively inexpensive, while the power can be applied to almost any use desired. Mr. Beery conceived the idea while watching the rapid current of the Snake river in Oregon, and has been working on the design ever since. Twelve or fifteen machines have already been ordered for use in Idaho and on the Columbia river in Oregon and the construction of these will commence at once. The patent has been applied for.

CROP EXPERT PRIME SAYS:

Kansas and Missouri are the only States in the winter wheat belt that have as yet prepared any land for fall wheat. It is impossible at the present time to turn a furrow in the drought areas. The nights are cool, but so far we have had no indications of an early frost. Corn needs at least three weeks from the present time to put it out of danger from frost. The rains of the week have been entirely of a local character, and where they have fallen have done but very little good. Pastures are very dry; in fact, burnt up, and in the drought areas farmers everywhere are feeding hay and cutting up their green corn. The season is so far advanced in the winter wheat belt that farmers are now pushing their threshing. The weather is now very favorable for it, and fully three-fourths of the crop has now been threshed. There is no change to report with regard to the movement of the crop, finances and low prices operating against it. The spring wheat States the last week have had fine weather for harvesting, and all reports go to show that the bulk of the crop has been safely secured without rain. There seems to be a great deal of doubt as to the movement of the crop. Necessity, of course, will compel more spring wheat to move in proportion than winter wheat, as farmers in the spring wheat areas depend so much upon one crop, whereas winter wheat farmers have the choice of several to sell at harvest. The condition of the ground has been such that in the drought areas even with an extended rain it would make very little effect on the corn crop in a season like this. Hence the majority of reports point to

serious and irreparable damage to corn from the long continued drought. When we get into the States out of the real drought area, we find them more or less spotted. We have not had one general rain this season.

CAUSE OF FINANCIAL CRISES.

A writer in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in explaining the disappearance of gold in this country goes into the question of financial trouble as follows: The commencement of this trouble dates back to the time when the democratic platform was created and published to the world at Chicago. It was a 'free-trade' platform and under it the party received such a tremendous majority at the polls that the great financial men of Europe at once came to the conclusion that 'free trade' in the near future would be an established fact in this country. Therefore, knowing that the certain effect of free trade would be to materially reduce the value of all commodities, and bonds, securities, and stocks, they commenced to unload these stocks and bonds upon our market and we were compelled to buy and pay for them in gold. Now, this is what has become of a large amount of our gold and brought about the present crisis, and any attempted solution of this matter excepting on the line indicated is nonsense."

MARK LANE REVIEW.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: Five million out of the estimated yield of 7,000,000 quarters of British wheat have been garnered. The remaining 2,000,000 quarters which are yet to be gathered in the North of England, Scotland and Ireland will be above the average superior quality. The sunny weather that has prevailed for three weeks has increased the milling value of English wheat almost everywhere. This is likely to produce a good demand for English wheat at the expense of the imported grain. Millers will endeavor to buy up the bulk of the crop at from 28s to 29s per quar., but if the owners hold out for a minimum of 30s this last figure will almost certainly be the average October value. The prices lately recorded have been needlessly low. Much red wheat has sold at from 26s to 28s, and white at from 28s to 31s. American and Indian wheats are again 6d lower, large American shipments forcing the decline. The continental inquiry for Australian and Argentine winter freshened greatly during the week. Russia's attitude in the customs war with Germany is firmer than it was expected it would be. New wheat of fine quality is well held. The spring trade is dearer for oats, and cheaper for pulse, corn and barley.

At Maiden Rock, Wis., August 15, Lister Bros' mill was burned. Loss, \$2,000; partly insured.

At Bowers Mills, Mo., August 15, the Forsythe Milling Company's large roller flouring mill and elevator were burned. This elevator contained 18,000 bushels of wheat, all of which was destroyed, besides a large amount of flour. Loss, \$5,000.

ALL KINDS.

The strength of a horse is equal, on an average, to that of $7\frac{1}{2}$ men.

WILD EYED MAN—I want some soothing syrup, quick!

Druggist—What sized bottle?

Wild Eyed Man—Bottle! I want a

keg. It's twins.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

THE Jefferson Milling Company, capital \$50,000, has been chartered at Jefferson, Texas, by R. C. Hawley and associates, to erect a flouring mill.

In India 25,000,000 acres are made fruitful by irrigation. In Egypt there are about 6,000,000 acres, and in Europe about 5,000,000. The United States has about 4,000,000 acres of irrigated lands.

It took 80,000 men seven years to erect King Solomon's temple. The great 21-story Masonic Temple in Chicago, which is nearly three times the height of King Solomon's, was run up in two years by less than 1000 men.

THE United States has more merchant vessels, including those on the inland waters as well as those on the ocean, than any other nation. The figures are: United States, 24,383; Great Britain, 21,543; France, 15,047; Norway, 4371; Germany, 3,630.

THE United States produces 2,200 pounds of grain to each inhabitant; Denmark, 2,605; Canada, 1,500; Russia, 1,200; Roumania, 1,150; Spain, 1,100; France, 900; Sweden, 980; Argentine Republic, 850; Australia, 760; Germany, 700; Belgium, 600; Portugal, 550; Ireland, 500; Scotland, 490; England, 360.

THE arms of a fly-wheel moving at a great velocity encounter high resistance from the air, and good results have followed from covering them so that they present only a smooth flat disk to the atmosphere. A fly-wheel so covered is also much safer in the event of accidentally falling near it.—*The Engineer, N. Y. City.*

WAGES in Massachusetts average \$1.70 to every dollar in England, and cost of the same style of living is \$1.17 in Massachusetts to every dollar in England. Count wages and costs, and the Massachusetts workman gets \$1.45 to every dollar the English workman gets, both living alike and each paying the prices of his own country.

THE number of sea-going vessels belonging to the merchant marine of each of the leading five nations, and the tonnage of the vessels (counting no sailing vessels of less than 50 tons and no steamer of less than 100 tons), is as follows: Great Britain, 16,374, 12,715,137; United States, 3867, 2,088,072; Germany, 2487, 1,767,520; Norway, 3888, 1,736,144; France, 2329, 1,127,473.

THE Coatsworth elevator, situated on Michigan and Ganson streets, Buffalo, N. Y., having a capacity of 1,200,000 bushels and valued at \$750,000, was totally destroyed by fire August 15. The elevator was one of the largest in the city, but had not been used much recently, repairs and improvements being in progress on it. At the time of the fire it did not contain more than 20,000 bushels of grain. Loss \$800,000, covered by insurance.

To prevent the slipping of driving belts the Mineralized Rubber Company of New York recommends the use of india-rubber bands, grooved on the face which passes over the pulley, and that the rim of the latter be covered with serrated india-rubber. It is stated that, by this means, not only is slipping prevented but as the belt runs over an elastic surface, friction is lessened, wear prevented and the life of the belt accordingly prolonged.

A natural element by which the city of Boise, Idaho, derives a great benefit, is a great volume of hot water that gushes out of several deep artesian wells. The water possesses no medical value, but a 6-inch pipe has been laid from the springs into the city, and hot water will be conducted into nearly every residence and business house in the city. The cost of heating with hot water is estimated to be 50 per cent less than coal.

A receiver has been appointed for the Avery Stamping Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, on the application of the Junction Iron Company, of Steubenville. The total assets are estimated at \$400,000 and the liabilities about \$300,000. The amount of the Junction Iron Company's claim is \$36,411.46 for iron and steel furnished, and, while the company are perfectly solvent, the appointment of a receiver was consented to by the Avery Stamping Company, in order to avoid being compelled to make an assignment.

THE circulation of money per capita in the United States, according to the June statement issued by the Treasury Department, is \$23.88. The total circulation is \$1,596,151,901, which is a decrease during May of \$2,876,434. The circulation a year ago was \$1,620,010,220. The amount of money now in the Treasury is \$542,707,580, and the amount of money and bullion \$727,068,015. The greatest change in circulation during May was in gold certificates, which was reduced \$3,802,660, and in the Treasury notes issued under the Sherman Act, which increased \$3,726,080.

ABOUT 12,000,000 people in Mexico live on corn, almost entirely; it is their chief sustenance, made into preparations known as "tortilla" and "tomallie." The corn crop of the republic is about 75,000,000 bushels, in fair crop years, a little more than the crop of Tennessee. In 1892 the Mexican crop failed, the tariff on corn was reduced 75 per cent, to save the people from starvation, and not less than 12,000,000 bushels were imported from the United States. A removal of the high duty would make an excellent market for our corn in the neighboring republic.

"I have just been figuring up what it will cost me to have an invention patented throughout the world," said a young Kansas City inventor, "and I have found out. It takes a fortune. There are on this mundane sphere 64 governments that run departments devoted to fleecing the poor inventor, and pretend to give him idea protection. Sixteen of these sharks are to be found in Europe, eight in Africa, four in Asia, twenty-seven are on the two continents of America and nine are in Oceania. Of course the charges differ in every case; some are comparatively small, others are not so small. In the aggregate they average about \$227.35 each or a grand total of \$14,550. That's a pretty sum for a man to spend to keep an idea from being stolen."—*National Car and Locomotive Builder.*

NIAGARA Falls plunges from a huge elevation by reason of its inability to remain on the sharp edge of a precipice several feet higher than the point to which the falls are now falling. This causes a noise to make its appearance, and a thick mist, composed of minute particles of wetness, rises to its full height and comes down afterwards. Words are inadequate to show here, even with a powerful large press, the grandeur, what you may call the vertigo of Niagara. Everybody from all over the world goes to see and listen to the remarks of this great fall. How convenient and pleasant it is to be a cataract like

that and have people come in great crowds to see and hear you! How much better that is than to be a lecturer, for instance and have to follow people to their homes in order to attract their attention! Many people in the United States and Canada, who were once pure as the beautiful snow, have fallen, but they did not attract the attention the fall of Niagara does.—*Bill Nye.*

WHY GREAT BRITAIN IMPORTS.

Our lively American contemporary, the *Milling World*, of Buffalo, exults in the fact, and with justice perhaps, that the exports of flour in their past season amounted to the enormous total of 16,209,735 brls, the vast bulk of which went to Great Britain. And it asks, in consequence, what ails British mills? Our answer must be that British mills are pretty well under the circumstances, and that they are still for the most part making better flour than America, as a whole, sends us, but being a free country we cannot put a check upon the indiscriminate consigning of American flour to this country at ruinous prices. We can assure our American contemporary that it is a mistake to suppose that English scientific bakers cannot get along without American flour. They take it because it is the cheapest article, not because it is the best; and the fact that American flour has to bear transport charges over thousands of miles, only goes to prove that there is no profit in the sending of the flour here at present low prices, say 21 for Milwaukee patents, and 23 to 23 3/4 for Minnesota Patents. A general census of the American millers who export flour to Great Britain, would, we are sure, quite demonstrate the fact to our "spread-eagle" contemporary, that the business is profitless, and is only continued in the hope of keeping a market for what may prove better times by and bye. To say that the British miller is incapable of producing flour that will satisfy British bakers and bread eaters (which is what our contemporary avers), is, to say the least, stretching a point. It is certainly true economy for the British miller to import grain and not flour, but as we have said, this free country of ours does not go out of its way to prevent foreign manufacturers from cutting their own throats, which is what American millers have been practically doing for months past. If the British scientific baker cannot do without American flour, how comes it that in the vast bread-eating counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, hardly a bag of American flour is used? and how is it, too, that about 1,000,000 sacks are in stock in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, which is to a large extent unsaleable?—*Millers' Gazette, London.*

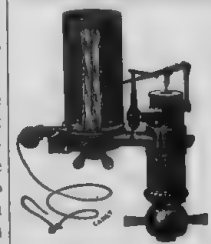
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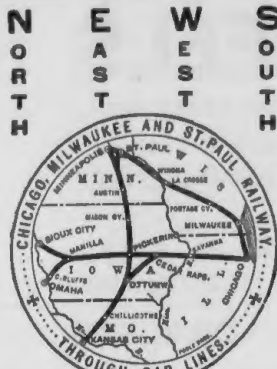
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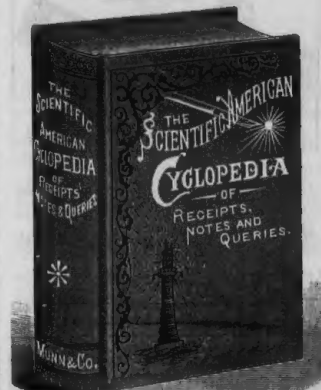
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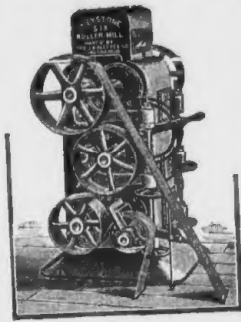
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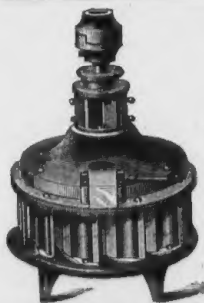
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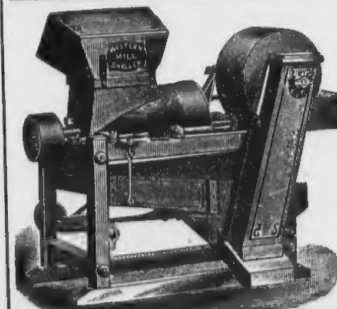
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